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Vol III No 029 *10 February 1984*

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REPORTS OF SOVIET DEPLOYMENT PLANS 'SLANDER'

PM091123 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Feb 84 Second Edition p 3

[Ye. Artyukhina "Rejoinder": "Shout Louder!"]

[Text] Can the obvious be hidden? Everyone knows the answer to this question that is as old as the hills. Except Ronald Reagan. Maybe he convinces people. And very simply! To do so it is enough to claim with a wise look than the obvious has been hidden... by our neighbor! And to shout as loudly as possible about the other side's evil designs. Even if this is not believed, at least someone will be deafened...

That is just how Reagan is acting with regard to the first-strike missiles the Americans are openly shipping into West Europe. Like a poisonous cobra the Pershings and the cruise missiles are ready to lunge into the attack. The West European peoples see this and are protesting the militarization of the European Continent.

In an attempt to somehow get out of the situation Reagan ordered the U.S. special services and propaganda organs to supply him with "arguments" for all sorts of speeches and to spread with the help of the mass media rumors advantageous to the Americans. The CIA and U.S. Information Agency [USIA] "specialists" did not wait long and immediately began firing off diversionary rounds. For instance, "Moscow's plans" with regard to the Balkans are allegedly that Soviet missiles will be installed in Bulgaria. These intentions have allegedly been met in Sofia with a "sense of fear." The CIA disinformers may have scared themselves with these fabrications. But what about the actual effect? The malicious fiction got a fitting rebuff in Bulgaria.

The exposure of their fraud did not make the White House and the CIA lose heart. If you are going to lie you might as well go whole hog. And so P. Nitze, who headed the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks, significantly hints to journalists that Soviet missiles have recently been sited in the Asian part and not in the European part of the USSR. Through CIA efforts yet another canard has been launched heavenward from the pages of the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE. The possibility, the paper reports, of siting SS-20 missiles in countries such as Mongolia and Afghanistan is being contemplated. The worth of these allegations is the same as that of the lies about the installation of Soviet missiles in the Balkans.

No doubt the story of the phantom Soviet missiles suddenly appearing in one country or another is not the last slander that the CIA and the USIA will concoct in their desire to justify the U.S. arms race. But the obviousness of the Pentagon's arms cannot be hidden....

BEGLOV: NEGOTIATIONS REGARDED AS 'URGENT'

AU091824 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 8 Feb 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by NOVOSTI observer Spartak Beglov: "Two Viewpoints on Peace and Dialogue"]

[Text] It was with good reason that international commentators made a note of the "matter-of-fact nature" of Yuriy Andropov's replies to questions posed by PRAVDA of 25 January. The key idea of the interview is: A constructive dialogue must be ensured not by words but deeds. And this also requires, in addition to a change in tune, a change in U.S. policy itself. As British Labor Party leader Denis Healy remarked much to the point: "Reagan, if he wants Russia to meet him halfway, must, after all, say in what direction he intends to move."

Let us take, for example, that area of interstate relations where the principle of equal security must be recognized without reservation and where it is inadmissible to adhere to a position of strength or to achieving superiority over the other side.

Is President Reagan willing to "discover" for himself this area, to move in this direction, and to halt the attempts to achieve an edge in implementing the ambitious U.S. rearmament program? It is proved with countless irrefutable facts in the Soviet aide memoire presented recently to the U.S. State Department how the United States, with its fierce aspirations to obtain a new generation of all types of nuclear weapons, has hampered the process of limiting military arsenals.

Viewed in this light, what is the worth of verbal exercises to the effect that "the United States is ready to return to Geneva," particularly to the negotiations on limiting intermediate-range missiles in Europe? Has not the United States already once gone to that place but not at all with the internal determination to make possible such limitations? It has become particularly evident in Geneva that the present policy of the U.S. Administration has assigned negotiations the mere role of a smokescreen behind which it implements its rearmament plans.

The following "steadiness" of Washington's course comes to light: Whereas the Soviet Union has voiced its "yes" to countless measures for curbing the arms race and reducing the danger of a nuclear war, an obstinate "no" was just as steadily heard from Washington. Equally steady also was America's "no" to the Soviet proposals for a peaceful and just settlement of the Middle East conflict, for a demilitarization of the Persian Gulf, as well as to the Soviet attempts to promote dialogue on other problems which are causing international tensions.

What "countermoving courses" in the policy of the two powers can be involved in this case? What is it that President Reagan is trying to convince us of? As far as President Reagan's recent report on the State of the Union is concerned, it does not contain -- according to the opinion of the Soviet press -- a single "peace-loving" gesture on the part of Reagan, underpinned by any new idea or new proposal which might promote the achievement of concrete agreements. The logical conclusion from all of this is that the White House, as it did earlier, intends to speak to the USSR from the hopeless position of strength and threats.

"A dialogue, however, must be conducted on the basis of equality but not from a position of strength," it is being underscored in Yuriy Andropov's replies to PRAVDA's questions. "It must not be a dialogue for the sake of dialogue."

A dialogue for the sake of the cause? Yes, please. The United States could prove its sincere readiness for a dialogue if it would only take one accomodating step toward mature, far-reaching measures to reduce the danger of war and improve the general atmosphere on both a global scale and in Soviet-American relations. If the United States, let us say, were to assume the obligation -- as the Soviet Union did -- not to use nuclear weapons first, would this perhaps not be a first road on which both sides could meet? Would not a positive attitude on the part of the United States toward the proposal submitted by the Warsaw Pact a long time ago for concluding a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations between the countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO help overcome the distrust accumulated in Europe? If the U.S. President would realize the entire dangerousness of his plans for extending the arms race into space, even now negotiations could be conducted on how the use of force from space and in space can be eliminated. The USSR regards such negotiations as urgent.

U.S. BEARS 'FULL RESPONSIBILITY' FOR ENDED TALKS

LD091757 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 9 Feb 84

["Who Disrupted the Arms Limitations Process?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 9 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

It is two weeks already since an aide-memoire was presented by the Soviet Union to the U.S. Department of State, in which the USSR drew the attention of the USA to the latter's violations of its international commitments. This document drew wide international response by convincingly showing Washington's negative approach to the very process of arms limitations and reductions, and to honouring its undertakings in this field. This question has assumed special gravity in the light of the overall rise of militarist tendencies in the policy of the Reagan administration.

Being unable to disprove the concrete facts cited in the Soviet aide-memoire, official Washington is forced to seek justifications and to shift. The first reaction from the White House and the State Department betrayed a certain confusion, which later gave place to tenuous attempts to ascribe to the Soviet Union some cases of "non-observance" of arms limitation agreements.

By its resort to such unseemly ploys Washington tried to divert public attention from the real state of affairs, and to justify its obstructionist approach to the entire process of arms limitation and reduction.

As is pointed out in the aide-memoire, the Soviet side raised the question of the attitude of the USA to its international commitments not for the sake of polemics. What is involved is very important things, and above all confidence. The Soviet Union, which has repeatedly drawn attention to this earlier too, showed patience and restraint in the expectation that Washington would adopt the necessary measures to rectify the situation. This, however, did not come about. On the contrary, the situation became much more acute, demonstrating that Washington is an unreliable partner in international affairs.

The Reagan administration bears full responsibility for having caused the disruption of the process of arms limitation.

And establishing the process took many years of joint efforts by the states, which have already brought some tangible positive results. In the three years in office the Reagan administration has not concluded a single arms limitation agreement which the Soviet Union. But then it has been very much successful in furthering the arms race, implementing an unprecedented military programme and in causing a sharp and dangerous aggravation of the international tension. As to the agreements that were signed earlier, the Reagan administration refused to give them effect. Washington disrupted the Geneva talks on nuclear arms in Europe, and embarked on deploying Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, thus increasing the war threat on the European Continent to a significant extent.

This course of the Reagan administration is sharply contrasted by the policy of the Soviet Union which, as has once again been demonstrated by the aide-memoire, takes a responsible approach to its commitments, strictly abides by them, and consistently works for reducing the war threat.

ATHENS CONFERENCE ON NUCLEAR-FREE EUROPE MEETS

LD081157 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Athens February 8 TASS -- The international conference "for a nuclear-free Europe" is going on here. Taking part in this forum, which has been convened on the initiative of the Greek Movement for National Independence, International Peace and Disarmament (KEADEA), are representatives of more than 60 peace movements from a majority of countries that signed the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, among them a delegation from the Soviet Union.

A speech made at the conference by N.N. Blokhin, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, attracted a great attention [as received].

Having recalled that the Soviet Union comes out in favour of concluding a treaty between the NATO countries and the Warsaw Treaty member states on mutual non-use of military force, and in favor of a quantitative and qualitative freeze on nuclear weapons and their gradual elimination, he emphasized that the USSR supports the idea of establishing nuclear-free zones in Europe and holds that there are no big obstacles to the establishment of such a zone in the Balkans, for example.

Retired Rear Admiral Gene Larocque, director of defence information centre, having accused the United States Administration of unleashing an unprecedented arms race, recalled that the USA started deploying nuclear weapons in the territory of Europe shortly after the ending of the Second World War. To one's deep regret, all plans of Washington are directed towards preparing for a war against the USSR.

He emphasized that fear, suspiciousness and hostile attitude towards the Soviet Union are cultivated in the USA by the powers-that-be while weapons are a dominant factor in the shaping of U.S. foreign policy by them.

K. Strasser, representative of the FRG, pointed out the need to secure the removal of U.S. missiles not only from the territory of West Germany but from the whole of Europe as well. Gordon Shaffer, a prominent public figure of Britain, stressed that the peace campaigners' duty is to clear Europe from nuclear weapons.

A. Argiriadis, chairman of the Greek Committee for International Detente and Peace, stated that relaxation of the present highly dangerous international tension may promote an end to the deployment of U.S. "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles and their removal from the continent's territory.

Ms. Freyworth, an activist of the U.S. "Mobilisation for Survival" organisation, has stated in an interview with a TASS correspondent that different opinions may inevitably arise on the way to the elaboration of documents at the present conference. However, the delegates are united in the main thing, namely, that it is essential to put a stop to the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe.

IOC PRESIDENT ON 'LIBERTY', RFE OLYMPIC COVERAGE

LD071611 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Sarajevo February 7 TASS -- The Olympic movement will not allow to use it in unsavoury political aims. This has been stressed anew at a press-conference by the president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Juan Antonio Samaranch held here today. He said the IOC Executive Committee had decided to make a demand to the organising committee of the 14th winter Olympics that Representatives of "Liberty" and "Free Europe" radio stations be denied accreditation at the Olympics.

Both radio stations which got the support of the United States National Olympic Committee do not represent that country really. As is known, they are broadcasting not in the language of that country but in the languages of other countries. None of their broadcasts are addressed to listeners in the USA. Quite the contrary, all their broadcasts are beamed to foreign countries, above all East European countries.

There was no need to explain to the journalists at the press conference what Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe are. These radio stations, born of the ill-remembered cold war, contravene by their very existence the ideals of freedom and the cause of peace and security. The journalists knew that the radio transmitters of those stations were fed by the money of the CIA, the U.S. spy agency, their subversive provocative activities with their biased political overtones are at odds with the clauses of the Olympic Charter.

Juan Antonio Samaranch's statement at the press conference today demonstrated that the Olympic movement and the struggle for peace were indivisible. We show to the whole of mankind that peace, detente and international cooperation are possible, real and practicable, the IOC president said.

'MILITARIZATION' OF U.S. SPACE PROGRAM HIT

PM091251 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[Yu. Svetsov article: "The Pentagon's Turns in Orbit. Who Is Imposing the Arms Race in Space"]

[Text] "Conduct Alpha... Bravo!," "Charlie, try again, stage three," "Foxtrot out." These coded commands were transmitted to U.S. astronauts during a flight of the Columbia spaceship. They would probably not attract attention were it not clear that the U.S. military department was not doing harmless dance steps in orbit. As the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL reported, the crew, under the leadership of a Pentagon officer at Mission Control, were testing a highly sensitive intelligence device installed on Columbia. And this was not an isolated episode. The militarization of the U.S. space programs has gone so far that Senator W. Proxmire did not venture to answer his own rhetorical question: "To what extent is NASA an arm of the Defense Department?"

The military-industrial complex took firm root at the NASA helm in the person of J. Beggs, former vice president of General Dynamics, and H. Mark, former Air Force secretary. The "space" generals -- Abrahamson, Stafford, Henry, and others, are closely linked to the military industry. The militarization of space is being actively backed on Capitol Hill by lobbyists from the military concerns.

Nonetheless, the key role in the militarization of space belongs without any doubt to the administration itself, which has long been called "the government of millionaires." The tone is set by President Reagan personally. In complete accordance with the general tenor of his policy he has put forward an entire program for the intensive militarization of space. Its main propositions are set forth in the defense directive for fiscal 1985-1989. According to this directive the Pentagon is to make wide use of space to back up the actions of armed forces on the ground, including nuclear forces. But this is not all. The proposal is to put into orbit fundamentally new types of military hardware and systems -- from combat orbiting stations to laser, particle beam, and other weapons. The United States already has around 100 military satellites at present. The intention is to supplement them with killer satellites, "invisible" satellites, and "space planes" capable, according to (N. Bir), of the Air Force Strategic Space Command, of "carrying out missile strikes from space." President Reagan's plan announced last March for siting 100 orbiting stations in near-earth space will alone cost the taxpayer billions of dollars. Work in this direction is already underway.

Washington claims that all this is just for defense and deterrence. The United States, C. Weinberger assures us, "just" intends "to acquire means that make it possible not only to destroy hostile (read Soviet -- Yu. Sh.) space systems' functions, but also to put them completely out of action." What for, with what purpose, in what situations? The answers to these questions can easily be found in statements by people who are not as adept at lying as the secretary himself, that is, his colleagues, such as (N. Bir), for instance. How valuable is the plain speaking of E. Eldridge, deputy secretary of the Air Force: "The state that controls space controls the entire world." Or the soldier's bluntness of General R. Marsh: "We need the capability to let us strike against targets on the ground and in space itself." Precisely. Overseas they are threatening nothing short of control over the entire world and are setting their sights on near-earth space and mother earth itself! We are talking here, as R. Garwin, the famous U.S. physicist stated, "about attempts to create a first-strike potential."

The United States recently went one step nearer the abyss. According to a WASHINGTON POST story, a report landed on the President's desk from the special interagency commission headed by C. Weinberger and W. Clark.

It contained specific recommendations for a 5-year accelerated program for developing and siting weapons in space. Knowing the President's views and feelings, few doubted that the military's insatiable appetites would remain unsatisfied. And they were not mistaken. According to information published the other day by the same newspaper, President Reagan signed Directive No 119 on 6 January. This means that over the next 5 years up to $27 billion will be earmarked for the "star wars" preparation program, while the Pentagon plans spending up to $100 billion to this end by the year 2000.

At the same time there is an increasing number of people in the Untied States who realize the full threat of this policy. The antiwar movement in the country, which is undergoing an unprecedented upsurge, has a quite definite opinion on that score. But "pure" specialists, too, who are far removed from politics are increasingly raising their voices to protest the expensive projects that thoughtlessly squander the country's material, scientific, technical, and human resources.

One of the Pentagon's most wasteful and arrogant space projects -- the antisatellite system -- was commented on with deadly irony by Jerome Wiesner, a leading specialist in the disarmament sphere and the former leader of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology: "It is stupid to think that this system is capable of guaranteeing success. If, for instance, each side holds 10,000 nuclear weapon units and even if the system wipes out 90-95 percent of them, the remaining 5 percent is enough to destroy civilization." "War in space is just the prelude to war on earth," the physicist Richard Garwin noted. For a long time he was a Pentagon consultant and he knows what he is talking about. And Hans (Bess), also a physicist, from Manhattan Project Physics, stated: "If I were a Russian strategist and once saw lasers in space I would demand an explanation from the United States. And if they refused to remove them I would shoot down all the U.S. satellites. I do not see that the Russians would have any other course open in this situation."

Well, Mr (Bess) can fantasize as much as he likes. He is not a politician and it is not up to him to make crucial decisions for the USSR or the United States. But the U.S. President ought to be well acquainted with the Russian strategists' position. The USSR, as is clear from official documents, is prepared to do everything incumbent on it to avert a threat to mankind from whatever quarter.

On the first few days of the new year the United Nations debated a Soviet draft resolution urging that the peaceful use of space be actively promoted and that immediate measures be adopted to avoid an arms race in space. The General Assembly decisively approved the USSR's initiative. The document was passed on for examination by the Geneva Disarmament Committee and the UN Space Committee. In voting against the resolutions under debate the United States proved to be virtually totally isolated even among its NATO allies. It demonstrated once again its disregard for the interests of international security.

Meanwhile, given goodwill on the part of the United States, things would long since have moved forward. Space has been and can be a zone of peace and cooperation. The Soviet Union and the United States have definite positive experience in this sphere. And mankind could only gain if it were continued. Our country is prepared for this and fully realizes the gravity of the situation that has arisen.

As Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed in his replies to PRAVDA's questions: "Otherwise, mankind will be faced with a new threat the scale of which is hard now even to imagine." He again recalled the Soviet Union's constructive proposals on this score and called on the United States "to commence urgent talks on this question."

CHALLENGER PROBLEMS DUE TO PENTAGON'S 'HASTE'

LD092018 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] It is half a month since the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov renewed his appeal to the United States for urgent talks about the non-use of force in and from outer space. But there has been no reply yet, not considering, of course, the continued intensive effort in the United States towards militarizing outer space. We now bring you a commentary by our military observer Colonel Eduard Grigoryev:

The recent failed experiment aboard the space shuttle Challenger, in which Westar-6 communications satellite was lost, was due in all likelihood to the Pentagon's excessive haste. It does want so much to race ahead of the Soviet Union in space militarily, and is doing a lot in many directions to succeed. Part of these efforts was the recent missile launchings into space from aboard an F-15 fighter, and the new reconnaissance satellites and the various space communications systems and the space-based Navstar system designed to improve the accuracy of submarine-launched ballistic missiles. Part of this work was also the Westar-6 satellite. The satellite makes a part of the program for developing weapons to destroy space targets and to conduct military operations from space against ground, air, and sea objectives. Last year it became known that the Pentagon was planning to deploy lasers aboard space stations and to create a whole fleet of combat stations in outer space. The United States has already set up a special body concerned with military space planning. There is also a space command, whose task is to unite the efforts of all elements of the Armed Forces in the field of space warfare. Besides, the defense secretary has been made responsible for uniting civilian space programs so that they can contribute to military operations in what is called an emergency. And just recently there were fresh reports about plans to deploy a permanent command post in orbit with a large crew.

All these are attempts to gain strategic superiority over the Soviet Union, and they indicate that Washington has set out to pursue an exceptionally dangerous escalation of the arms race in outer space. Not that the Soviet Union will allow the strategic balance to be upset. If the arms race spreads into space, the level of military confrontation would go up considerably. Aware of this, the Soviet Union has been pressing for banning the use of outer space for military purposes. It has made proposals to this effect back in 1963, and in 1957, then in 1981 at the United Nations General Assembly, and finally last September, when at the General Assembly it promised a draft treaty to ban the use of force in outer space and from outer space against the Earth. One hundred and forty-seven countries supported the Soviet proposal, thereby expressing their oppsotion to the star wars plans of the United States. The U.S. was alone in voting against (?what) too obviously exposed its space warfare ambitions.

In his recent replies to questions from PRAVDA, the Soviet leader, Yuriy Andropov, warned against putting off the solution of the problem of preventing an arms race in outer space. Otherwise, humanity would be confronted with a new threat, whose dimensions are even hard to imagine. Regrettably, the new weapons systems are even hard to imagine. Regrettably, the new weapons systems now being developed in the United States can make this threat real.

U.S. APPROACH TO GENEVA, STOCKHOLM CRITICIZED

PM091426 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Feb 84 First Edition p 1

[Mikhail Ozerov "International Review": "Dialogue Must Be Honest"]

[Text] In widely commenting on Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's replies to PRAVDA's questions, the world public is noting the following words: "We are not part of this game."

What is meant here? The things the United States is currently engaged in.

While siting its nuclear missiles in West Europe, the Reagan administration tirelessly trumpets its "devotion to peace." The President's recent speech lasted 24 minutes, and in that time he pronounced the word "peace" more than 35 times!

Reagan's speeches, like his recently published State of the Union message, constantly ring with another word too -- "dialogue." "We are striving for dialogue," "Let us go back to the Geneva negotiations" -- these appeals pour out of the White House as from a horn of plenty.

There is no need to appeal to us for a dialogue: The Soviet Union consistently and purposefully advocates resolving pressing problems not on the battlefield but at the negotiating table. However, there are dialogues and dialogues. We cannot agree with Reagan when he declares that "strength and dialogue go hand in hand." It is necessary to talk not the language of diktat but the language of sense, not the language of Pershings but the language of diplomacy. And again, not in the language of "gunboat diplomacy," which the United States likes, but, as Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stressed, on equal terms, conducting dialogue, moreover, "honestly, and without trying to exploit it for immediate purposes."

For immediate purposes...that is exactly the U.S. Government's approach to international talks. In Geneva, to which the President refers, the U.S. representatives did everything to put off indefinitely reaching an accord on medium-range missiles, while at the same time active preparations were underway to transfer their weapons to the European Continent. When they were shipped over, the Soviet Union, as it had warned, broke off the talks. It broke them off because the Geneva conference turned out to be another of Washington's unscrupulous games, and we have no wish to be a party to deceiving the peoples.

Also indicative is the viewpoint of the influential West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, which can in no way be suspected of communist sympathies: "Ronald Reagan used the Geneva disarmament talks with the Russians simply as a propaganda forum and as a screen for siting new nuclear weapons. The reality of a nuclear war has thus drawn closer."

There is another essential point: Militarism, a war mentality, and hostility to and mistrust of the socialist countries are being exported to West Europe along with the missiles.

Now Washington obviously wants to play a new false card in connection with the Geneva talks. There is no other way of assessing the clamor of appeals from the banks of the Potomac to continue the Geneva conference. But to return there at the very moment when deadly new weapons, and first-strike weapons at that, are being targeted on the USSR and the other socialist countries would be to pretend that nothing had happened. The Soviet Union, of course, will not agree to that, and it will take part in such a dialogue.

If the United States really wishes to continue the talks, it is quite able to do so — it need only return to the situation existing before its missiles were sited. But the people in the White House are expressing no such wish. They are pharisees who undermine detente with one hand, while gesticulating with the other and expatiating about trust, goodness, and peace...

Great attention is currently being attracted by another set of international talks -- the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. The U.S. President and other high-ranking U.S. Administration officials are finding splendid epithets for this forum: "a ray of light," "a lifebelt," and so forth. Yes, the Stockholm conference is of great importance. The socialist countries strove energetically for it to be convened and are now hoping that it will help to break the ice of mistrust between states and facilitate progress toward real disarmament.

In the first weeks of the conference's work the main event was undoubtedly Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko's speech. As the Swedish press wrote, it dealt a palpable blow to U.S. attempts to pretend that nothing had changed since the siting of their missiles in West Europe. The Soviet Union's global fundamental proposals, above all not to be first to use nuclear weapons, to sign a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force, and so forth, met with broad approval in various countries. In Stockholm, people who talked to the author of these lines, including delegation leaders, journalists, and Swedish statesmen, stressed that the adoption of these initiatives would undoubtedly improve the international climate.

Thus, in Stockholm there is every possibility of conducting a dialogue, and a serious and constructive one at that. It is only to be welcomed that a number of West European delegations showed realism, did not reject the Soviet initiatives "out of hand," and have indicated that they are ready to examine them. Now it is important for that readiness to be translated into practical steps.

Is the U.S. delegation intending to take the same stance? To all appearances the United States is putting insignificant technical measures at the forefront. It is devoting the main attention to the so-called problem of "transparency." What do they have in mind? Exposing the military structure of the Warsaw Pact countries.

According to the NATO strategists' plans it is necessary to "ensure the open character of military activity" and "to make everyone and everything visible." However, this idea seems tempting in words only. In actual fact in the East it is the entire zone up to the Urals, that is, a substantial part of the USSR, which is monitored, whereas in the West it is only the European Continent. The United States is not affected by this "X-raying," since the Stockholm conference is only discussing monitoring in Europe. Therefore, the U.S. idea cannot serve to strengthen security but is aimed, like Washington's other steps, at the same old thing -- gaining unilateral advantages for itself -- and is in no way evidence of intent to conduct a serious dialogue.

In essence this is also the precise objective and the program of the measures recently submitted by NATO for examination by the conference, which are being trumpeted as "an important step forward," "a serious approach to Stockholm," and so forth. In reality the six measures proposed by the United States and its allies are virtually a repetition of their previous theses.

U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz' Stockholm speech essentially put forward the previous U.S. position, the same one that ultimately "torpedoed" the Geneva talks. Shultz' speech, like his chief's statements, contain not one new thought, and not one concrete initiative. True, the "wrapping" is different: Following on from the President, Shultz paints the United States as a peacemaker. But the U.S. propaganda lullaby lulls nobody anymore, and people can see what is behind the "desire for a lasting peace" that the U.S. leaders are endlessly discoursing about. After all, it was they who started two new "hot" wars -- in Lebanon and Grenada -- and one "cold" one -- with the socialist states -- and who have continued the undeclared wars against Afghanistan, Kampuchea, and Nicaragua.

Comparing the USSR and U.S. position, Japan's YOMIURI writes: "The sense of crisis which is evidently felt in Europe is not shared by the United States, or, more precisely, by the Reagan administration. But the Soviet Union has repeatedly suffered as a result of wars in Europe and so feels a physical need to ensure security on the continent."

Even the U.S. press is sharply criticizing Washington's "peacemaking course." "If these are conciliatory gestures then John Foster Dulles was a supporter of communism," THE WASHINGTON POST observes with obvious irony. Incidentally, a good third of the article in that paper is "meteorological." After establishing that there is a "hard winter" in U.S.-USSR relations, the author Joseph Kraft wonders how to end the "polar night" (elsewhere, how to "bring a thaw nearer," and at another juncture, how to speed "the coming of spring").

How? Many people who talked with the author of these lines in Stockholm answered quite definitely: The United States must change its policy. If Washington continues to crank up the spiral of the arms race and simultaneously puts forward unrealistic proposals, then progress is impossible.

"We are now faced with two diametrically different approaches to the resolution of the most important international questions and to the strengthening of peace," Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski told me. "The first approach, which is typical of the socialist community states and leads to an improvement in the situation, is to actively seek ways of reducing the war danger and of bringing about disarmament. The United States is taking an entirely different position. Exacerbating the nuclear threat, it is attempting to camouflage its subversive actions and to cast aspersions on the other side -- the Soviet Union.

A USSR-U.S. dialogue could play an important part in changing the situation for the better. However, this dialogue, as Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stressed, must take place on a constructive and mutually acceptable basis and must be aimed at reaching specific accords. We are not about to do business with a partner who has a missile under his arm and uses the talks for nuclear blackmail. The Soviet Union does not take part in such games!

U.S. STEPPING UP POLICY OF 'WAR BY PROXY'

OW091323 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0930 GMT on 14 January carries the 30-minute "Talk by Yu.A. Zhukov, Chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace" program.

Opening the program, Zhukov states that many television viewers' letters request discussion of "the policy of state terrorism which the United States and its allies and friends -- Israel, the South African Republic, and certain others -- are now conducting on an ever-expanding scale."

After citing letters asking to discuss this topic, Zhukov says: "Many people ask: When did the United States begin conducting a policy of state terrorism, and how is it implemented? In the West, this policy is often called the Reagan Doctrine. Indeed, precisely Reagan, with characteristic cynical frankness, proclaimed a certain right of the United States to use its Armed Forces as the main tool of foreign policy. The French monthly MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE rightly recalled this as far back as October last year, in an article called: 'The Armed Hand of American Diplomacy.'

However, one cannot but note that, long before Reagan, the U.S. Armed Forces were used to overthrow regimes objectionable to U.S. imperialism. Historians have calculated that U.S. military history -- which, by the way, has existed only a little more than 200 years -- already comprises 200 wars and 8,600 military campaigns and operations.

Only since the middle of last century, U.S. troops have more than 60 times resorted to military intervention in Latin America, including Mexico, Colombia, Nicaragua, Panama, Honduras, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Guatemala, and now Grenada, everywhere installing regimes acceptable to them. As long ago as 1905, the then American Senator Lodge said that his country held the record, as he expressed it, for usurpation, colonization, and expansion that no people in the 19th century know the equal of."

Zhukov then outlines the U.S. role, together with other capitalist states, in intervention in Soviet Russia after the October Revolution, noting his own recollections of the time and citing an American journalist who published a book in 1924 about U.S. intervention in Soviet Russia.

He continues: "Is it not true that these bitter words of the American author also sound very topical today -- half a century later -- when President Reagan, sitting in a soft armchair, is again, as the author expressed it, drawing up military plans and sending his troops into Grenada or Lebanon, or somewhere else under the pretense of defending U.S. national interests?

"The only difference is that, in 1918, President Wilson set his task as a struggle against one recently created revolutionary state -- Soviet Russia -- but now President Reagan threatens dozens of countries, whose peoples either have already gained freedom or are struggling for it.

"The West German newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU wrote: The current U.S. Administration does not even entertain the thought that a certain country can choose and establish a political and social system. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger said, while addressing the New York Trade Council on 18 November 1983: Our vitally important interests and obligations spread through the whole world.

"Washington draws a conclusion from this: The United States must be prepared to conduct military activities at any time, in any part of the world, and at any level of conflict, to the extent of nuclear war. Precisely thus did the same Weinberger define the program of U.S. activities in another of his speeches, as far back as 5 May 1981, soon after the current U.S. Administration sat themselves down in their offices."

Over video of various U.S. armaments, troops, and military equipment Zhukov continues: "This is why the Reagan administration, year after year, increases its military budget: in 1981 by $23 billion, in 1982 by another $27 billion; in 1983 by another $26 billion; in 1984 by another $430 billion; and in 1985 it plans to add another $450 billion.

"That is why the current militant U.S. President so solicitously cherishes the so-called Rapid Deployment Forces created by his predecessor Carter. In 1980, they comprised 200,000 select cutthroats, and now there are 400,000 of them, consisting of three Army divisions, a division of Marines, supported by an Air Force formation, three carrier groups, more than 10 Air Force tactical squadrons, backed by combat support and rear services support. Moreover, military bases in Somalia, Kenya, Egypt, and the Sultanate of Oman have been created for them."

Zhukov continues: "As the American magazine PROGRESSIVE reports: A strategy of anticipation has been developed for these forces. Note, anticipation. They are called on to carry out intervention before the start of a possible conflict. In simple terms, they are being prepared for unprovoked aggression.

"This is why the Pentagon organized a special so-called Central Command, incorporating an enormous region of the world, into its possible zone of action."

"Look at the map: Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Yemen Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Egypt, Jordan, Sudan, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, and a significant portion of the Indian Ocean."

"However, the main and cherished hope, so to speak, which the American leadership is nurturing is, and remains, the destruction of communism and consequently aggression against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

"I will remind you of certain extremely frank statements by President Reagan. Listen. He said: We will write off communism as a sad and painful chapter in the history of mankind. Further: We will leave Marxism-Leninism on the ash heap of history. Further: We now do not adhere to a defensive position. Precisely therefore, while addressing the British Parliament, I called for a universal crusade for the defense of liberty. These are also Reagan's words. Further: We should take the offensive -- you hear, the offensive -- armed with the strategy of struggle for liberty along advanced lines.

"One more interesting statement by Reagan: If we push the Russians, they will collapse. Well, you know that I do not wish to draw any parallels, but nonetheless it is impossible not to remember that these loud statements ring as something very familiar in the ears of older people who in the 1930's read the not-obscure book by Hitler, 'Mein Kampf.'

"The dictator of the Third Reich, Hitler, blinded by class hatred, then also reiterated that we Russians would collapse as soon as he pushed us. Proceeding precisely from this assessment, the General Staff of the German Wehrmacht then developed a plan of Blitzkrieg -- lightning war -- which, according to the intentions of the authors of this theory, should have ended with victory after 3-4 weeks of war. And every schoolchild of ours knows with what, when, and how it did in fact end.

"Those in Washington cannot help but know this too, especially as the generals in the Pentagon have their own lamentable experience of two lost wars against socialist countries -- the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Vietnam. The expression Vietnam Syndrome -- which essentially means a fear of a repeat of similar adventures -- has, up to now, not been exhausted in the American press.

Over clips of the U.S. invasion of Grenada, Zhukov says: "Many Americans frankly admit that the truly shameful aggression by the United States against the tiny, and essentially unarmed, Grenada was necessary for the Pentagon to raise the spirits of the militant supporters of an aggressive policy. This operation was presented to American television viewers and newspaper readers as a great military victory, and was used as an argument to expand the practice of military terrorism.

"The heat of chauvinism, adroitly spread by the American mass media, clouded the minds of many Americans, and agencies handling the public opinion polls triumphantly proclaimed that Reagan's chances of being reelected to the Presidency had increased. However, will this cloud hold out for long? That is the question."

Over video of U.S. troops in Lebanon, Zhukov states: "Meanwhile, in other regions of the world -- primarily in Lebanon -- operations of military terror are not bringing glory to the Pentagon and to President Reagan, who is guided by it. The vaunted U.S. Marines have already lost nearly 250 troops and officers in Lebanon, but have not been able to achieve victory over the stubbornly resisting patriots of this small country.

Now being heard in the U.S. Congress is the grumbling of many senators and members of the House of Representatives, who, looking back at the anxious voters they will have to face in the fall of this year, are ever-louder demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Lebanon.

"In these conditions, those in Washington are more often recalling the notorious Nixon Doctrine, which was proclaimed in the seventies, when the failure of the policy of military terrorism in Vietnam became evident -- withdraw one's forces, having entrusted the conduct of war to a puppet army formed by traitors to the homeland. Then it was called, if you remember, the Vietnamization of the war.

Zhukov continues: "Well, as you recall, this doctrine was a stunning failure in Vietnam. Judging by everything, such a policy has even less chance of success in Lebanon. In El Salvador and Nicaragua -- where the Pentagon is waging undeclared wars -- puppet forces and bands, created by traitors, who have gone into service for the United States, are suffering defeat after defeat, although they are very well armed by the United States.

"Nevertheless, Washington ever-increasingly orients itself precisely to this form of undeclared war. They call them wars by proxy. Comrades, as the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL recalls, all this is being done despite the fact that, as far as back as 1965, the UN General Assembly adopted a decision that no state has the right to support, incite, finance, or encourage subversive, terrorist, or armed activities if they are directed at overthrowing the government of another state, or at interfering in civil wars of a state.

"Here you and I are approaching yet another extremely important direction of the U.S. policy of state terrorism, being implemented, not only despite this decision of the UN General Assembly, but also in defiance of the basic document of this organization -- its Charter.

"The question is of subversive activities against states whose regimes do not suit the U.S. Administration. I will remind you that, as long ago as 1951, during the height of the Cold War, the U.S. Congress adopted the so-called Kersten Amendment to the Law of Mutual Security -- they had this law -- in accordance with which an annual appropriation of $4.1 billion was provided for subversive activities against socialist states. This law, staggering in its impudence and cynicism, frankly stated that the monies appropriated by Congress are intended for, I cite the law, groups of selected persons -- selected, of course, by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency -- residing in the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, in the parts of Germany and Austria occupied or seized by Communists, or in any other country seized by the Soviet Union, or refugees from those countries, in order to train these persons for service in armed forces supporting NATO, or for other aims."

Over video of CIA Headquarters in Langley, Zhukov states: "Well, the current U.S. Administration, having proclaimed its crusade against communism, decided to again activate the front of secret operations. President Reagan, addressing a press conference in October 1983, publicly declared, listen: Secret operations are a component part of the Government's activities. A country relying on the fact that its interests are best insured by conducting secret activities has a right to these activities. You hear, has a right.

"Comrades, these are the facts that convincingly show how necessary in our times is the increase of vigilance in the face of sharp activization of subversive activities by these gentlemen, who do not disdain using any means.

"An analysis of your questions received in an ever-increasing volume received by us, the Committee for the Defense of Peace, television stations, and the editorial office of PRAVDA, show that our public completely shares this conclusion.

The truly rapacious activities of the current U.S. Administration in the international arena, and its flagrant attempts to ignore the elementary principles of international contact, and to violate agreements regulating these discussions, substituting them with the laws of the jungle, everywhere gives rise to angry indignation and resolute protests."

The remainder of the program is devoted to Zhukov's citing various television viewers' letters the petitions "condemning the U.S. policy of state terrorism" and urging peace between the Soviet Union and the United States.

PEACE CORPS ACCUSED OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

LD091146 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Washington February 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Mihail Beglov writes:

The Reagan administration intends to drastically expand the subversive activities by the notorious "Peace Corps", a shingle under which various expionage and subversive organisations of the United States operate abroad.

Addressing the House of Representatives International Affairs Committee the director of the "Peace Corp" M. Ruppe said that 115 million dollars are being allocated for this organisation in the 1985 fiscal year. She did not conceal that this money would be spent first of all for stepping up subversive activity in the young independent states of Asia, Africa and Latin America. It is indicative in this connection that the "Peace Corps" intends next year to increase its staff by more than 2,500 members who will be sent on espionage missions to 60 various countries. It is intended to equip the overseas branches of the "Peace Corps" with the most modern equipment for the gleaning of intelligence information.

It follows from Ruppe's statement that the "Corps" will make the main emphasis on stepping up activities in the Central American countries which have become now an object of special attention on the part of Washington which is trying to suppress democratic tendencies and the national-liberation movement in the region. She openly said that her organisation intends to pay keen attention to Grenada which, as is known, was seized by American interventionists in the course of a gangsterlike aggression. According to press reports the "Corps" has long landed its first batch of "volunteers" on the island who are dispersed among various parts of the country for the fulfillment of "secret tasks."

Commenting on Ruppe's statement political observers recall that such "volunteers" had already been expelled with ignominy from many sovereign countries for expionage and subversive activities. Ruppe did not conceal that the "corps" conducts its operations abroad in "close coordination" with, for instance, the United States Information Agency (USIA), the leading organ of the subversive foreign policy propaganda of the United States.

REAGAN PROJECTS 'FALSE ELECTION OPTIMISM'

PM091047 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Stanislav Kondrashov "Political Observer's Opinion"" "Reagan and His Voters"]

[Excerpt] Early February is not the same as crucial early November and the eve of the elections. In the feverish election year the American voter keeps changing his mond. And yet it is still useful to reflect on how Reagan is "winning over" the Americans and what sort of Americans.

People know about the 35 million people living below the official poverty line, about the 2 million homeless Americans, about the continuing reduction in social assistance programs, and so forth. Under Reagan the ills of this category of people have worsened, but first, they do not usually go to the polls, and second, the current President is not trying to pick up votes in their camp. From the very beginning he did not arouse any sense of social sympathy. No, Reagan kindled in his compatriots the age-old instinct which manifests itself most strongly in a capitalist social structure and which is expressed well by the words: Look after number one. This is the moral (or more exactly immoral) foundation of "Reaganomics." Reagan is counting not on the unfortunate, but on those who cherish "number one," the political center, the numerous "middle class", playing for them his trump cards of economic boom, stabilization of prices, and reductions in income tax.

His weakest spot in the sphere of the economy and finance is the gigantic federal budget deficit, equivalent to almost $200 billion. This provides Reagan's rivals in the Democratic ranks with weighty grounds for criticism. The problem of the budget deficit will plague Reagan, but in practical election terms it is not worth exaggerating its acuteness: After all the state deficit is an abstract concept for the ordinary voter, and not the same as the deficit in his own pocket.

In reviewing the election struggle at its present comparatively early stage, we cannot of course fail to draw attention to Reagan's Achilles' heel -- his foreign policy and the extremely aggravated international situation. This is a separate topic which has been elaborated in detail in the Soviet press. Confining myself to brief remarks, I would like to stress that this product of Hollywood is again interested primarily not in resolving problems on which the durability of peace on earth depends, but in how successfully he can "sell" (a word from American political jargon) his demagogic rhetoric to the mass of voters.

Here is an election quote from Reagan in the dazzling garments of peacemaker: "From Central America to Athens and the Near East, we are working to strengthen democracy and establish peace... In our relations with the Russians, strengthening our defense and showing the world our readiness to conduct talks, we have laid the foundations for a lasting peace throughout the world. We have liberated a whole people on one of the islands in the Caribbean."

As you can see, the President does not act on a small scale. If he lies it is on a big scale and shamelessly. A slogan advanced in the third year of Reagan's term of office comes to mind: building down [natashchivaya -- sokrashchat]. This referred originally to MX and Midgetman ICBM's and has now been extended to the whole global problem of arms control. In light of Reagan's first election declarations, we can add another slogan to this: fueling down [nagnetaya -- oslablyat]. This of course -- in the same spirit of cynical lying -- is his approach to international tension: Improving by worsening [ukhudshaya -- uluchshat]. This applies to the state of American-Soviet relations. In Moscow's view these have not been this bad for a long, long time. But the U.S. President wants to assure the American voters that it is only under him and thanks to him that the "foundations of a lasting peace throughout the world have been laid."

The forthcoming weeks and months will show how the Americans react to Reagan's false and dangerous election "optimism."

IZVESTIYA PROFILES DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE GLENN

PM071531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed "Who's Who" article: "John Glenn"]

[Text] The U.S. election campaign is gathering momentum. The figure of John Glenn, who is second in popularity only to W. Mondale and appreciably ahead of J. Jackson, not to mention the other candidates, stands out among the Democratic Party's presidential hopefuls. Glenn's popularity is primarily explained by the fact that in February 1962 he became the first American to accomplish a space flight.

The bourgeois press breathlessly writes that he is the incarnation of the "American dream." He was born in July 1921 into a plumber's family from the small town of Cambridge, Ohio. By the beginning of World War II, he had finished college, and in 1943 he finished flight school. A year later he participated in operations in the Marshall Islands. His plane was hit by bullets five times during the war in the Pacific, and seven times during the Korean war. However, the Korean campaign, which was inglorious for the United States, brought Glenn glory. The combat pilot's reputation and experience obviously determined his selection for the first U.S. orbital flight.

Deciding to try his luck in the political orbit, J. Glenn was elected senator for Ohio in 1974 -- at the third attempt, it is true. In 1980 he was reelected to the Senate.

Finally, last year J. Glenn decided, as the U.S. press reports, to reach for the political stars by submitting his candidacy for the U.S. Presidency.

Senator Glenn's political views are set forth in his "Arms Control Program." It contains, in particular, paragraphs on limiting the buildup and on subsequently reducing nuclear arms. He is in solidarity with those senators who oppose the deployment of the new MX ballistic missiles. One of Glenn's speeches stressed the necessity of considering the 162 British and French missiles in the negotiations on the overall European balance of medium-range nuclear weapons.

At the same time, he supports the allocation to the Pentagon of $130 million for the manufacture of nerve gas, and he is not against increasing the military budget.

One other feature of his portrait: A movie on the first astronauts was recently shown in U.S. theaters. In it Glenn was depicted as a patriotic and fearless superman.

SOVIET 'BROTHERHOOD' ACTS SHOWN TOWARD AFGHANS

Aid to Quake Victims

PM091600 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Free Assistance"]

[Text] Following the earthquake in the DRA, the USSR Union of Societies of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent has taken a decision to send free assistance to the victims in that country. Medicine, baby food, tents, blankets [tkan], and other essential goods have been sent by Aeroflot special flight to the national Society of the Red Crescent of Afghanistan in Kabul.

Troops Repair Vehicles

PM091158 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Feb 84 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel V. Podshibyakin report: "According to the Laws of Brotherhood"]

[Text] Limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan -- Night has long since fallen on the village. But what is this? Figures in military uniform can be made out in the pale glimmer of the "lights." People can be heard speaking in Afghan and Russian.

"There is still 1-2 hours' work to do," Engineers Lieutenant Colonel L. Ponomarev said, addressing his men. "The vehicles must be operational by morning."

...The mission of the Soviet repair personnel, come to the aid of Afghan border guards in a remote mountain region, has lasted more than 2 weeks. The combat friends asked for help in repairing damaged equipment and carrying out routine running repairs. Captain G. Gorbatyuk, senior Lieutenant (Layabek Amanulla), Senior Lieutenant A. Fedorov, Lieutenant (Mamat Avis), Junior Sergeant R. Rakhmanov, and Sergeant (Amrutdin) worked side by side without flagging. The Afghan friends will also remember Privates G. Ryzhkov, N. Lokin, and V. Tarasov with a kind word.

The Soviet servicemen displayed not just industry but also courage. One day, for instance they had to evacuate a tank which was half-submerged right in the rapids of a mountain river. Tow tractor driven-mechanic Private N. Nigrutsa and Rigger Private A. Khozhayev, led by Capt G. Gorbatyuk, up to their waists in icy water, freed the damaged vehicle and repaired it.

100 'BANDITS' KILLED IN DRA'S QANDAHAR PROVINCE

PM091203 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Feb 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Gang Liquidated"]

[Text] Kabul, 7 Feb -- As the Afghan BAKHTAR agency reported, a group of cutthroats that terrorized the local population has been liquidated in Qandahar Province. More than 100 bandits were killed. A considerable amount of weapons of U.S. and West European manufacture and subversive literature were confiscated. Successful operations against counterrevolutionary rabble were also carried out recently in the province of Badakhshan, Balkh, and Nangarhar.

FRG MAJOR'S ROLE IN DRA 'GANGSTER RAIDS' CITED

PM081017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 84 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov report: "Together With the Gangsters"]

[Text] Bonn, 3 Feb -- It has become known here that Bundeswehr Major Erich (Kotnyy), disguised as a journalist, actively participated in gangster raids by counterrevolutionary rabble in Afghanistan last fall. At a meeting of the so-called working study circle of military affairs, as far back as November 1983, he enthusiastically described his participation in the "miniwar" being "mercilessly" waged. These facts have been reported by the journal EUROPAEISCHE WEHRKUNDE.

In this connection, the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT writes that "there is no doubt at all that the Bundeswehr command was informed of (Kotnyy's) trip."

USSR, INDIAN TRADE UNIONS ISSUE STATEMENT

LD031536 Moscow TASS in English 1131 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] New Delhi February 3 TASS -- Indian and Soviet trade unions come out for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and demand the immediate dismantling of the U.S. military bases situated there. This is pointed out in a joint statement circulated here upon the end of the talks between a delegation of the All-Union Council of Trade Unions of the USSR and the All-Indian Congress of Trade Unions. The delegations of both countries expressed serious concern over the aggravation of international situation and pointed out that the deployment in Western Europe of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons systems could trigger off another world war. They also denounced the armed intervention of U.S. imperialism in Grenada, as well as the aggressive actions of the U.S. in Central America, the Middle East and other parts of the globe. The statement expresses the determination of the All-Union Council of Trade Unions and the All-Indian Congress of Trade Unions to actively work for the sake of strengthening friendship between peoples of the Soviet Union and India and to expand contacts between the two trade union centres.

SIHANOUK'S 'COALITION' RULE 'SLAPSTICK COMEDY'

PM091057 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Feb 84 First Edition p 3

[S. Bulantsev "Rejoinder": "Masters at Staging Amusement Shows"]

[Text] In many countries with an indigenous culture various kinds of amusing puppet shows, based on folk invention and humor, have existed since time immemorial. Even in antiquity, puppet shows were staged in Mediterranean states, shadow plays emerged in the East; while among the Slavs, every fair had to have it slapstick comedy show featuring the indispensable Petrushka [equivalent of Punch].

Why am I all of a sudden recalling all these masters at staging amusement shows? Well, because some brothers of theirs by trade have cropped up in Southeast Asia: A farce is currently being staged there -- something midway between slapstick comedy in its lowest form, a shadow play, and a puppet show. The protagonists are so-called "envoys of for foreign countries and the leaders of the Khmer reaction headed by the deposed Prince N. Sihanouk. I am tempted to draw a parallel between the latter -- a figure pathetic to the point of grotesqueness -- and the famous character Kisa Vorobyaninov: There are attempts --just as in Kisa's case -- to present the former ruler of the former Cambodia as "the father of democracy," Just like I. Ilf's and Ye. Petrov's hero he has nothing to his name apart from sweet memories of the past, but he has learned to puff off his cheeks to give himself an air of importance and is -- in point of fact -- after other people's wealth.

The ex-prince, who is described in the West and in certain places in the East as "the head of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," serves as a king of screen to conceal the "Coalition's Pol-Potite nature. He tours the bases of the Pol Pot supporters situated on Thai territory in areas bordering on Kampuchea. He is also readily welcomed in the capitals of some Asian countries, Beijing, for instance. It has even been said (if one is to believe certain news agency reports) that recently in the impassable jungle which never dries out and where the still surviving Pol Pot supporters have dug in, some kind of "envoys", covered in mud from head to toe and besieged by clouds of mosquitoes, have allegedly presented him with pretty tattered "credentials." Does this not qualify them as masters as staging amusement shows?

In short, a slapstick comedy show, and no more. After all, what is this "Coalition Government" really? A bunch of state criminals, sadistic executioners, and reactionaries whom the Kampuchean people chased out a long time ago and forever. Even they themselves publicly admit the hopeless outlook of their "government." Whom do they represent? Themselves, and a handful of thugs who from time to time carry out armed provocations against Kampuchea from Thai territory. Where are they based? On Thai territory. What do they live on?

The money of those interested in maintaining a hotbed of tension on the Kampuchean-Thai border, and who are kindling animosity between the socialist countries in Indochina and the ASEAN states.

The present provocative ballyhoo around the "Coalition" is by no means conducive to solution of the tasks facing the vast region of Southeast Asia. The Kampuchean people now lead a full and active life; the process of national rebirth in the PRK is irreversible. This is beginning to be understood also in ASEAN countries despite the fact that they continue to be pushed toward confrontation with the socialist countries of Indochina. As the Jakarta newspaper INDONESIAN OBSERVER remarked recently, the PRK is a reality which cannot be ignored.

It is necessary, through joint efforts, to establish a constructive dialogue -- the dialogue which was called for again at the latest conference of the Lao, Vietnamese, and Kampuchean foreign ministers in Vientiane recently.

As for the acting which goes on in the jungle and certain capitals of Southeast Asia, let the reader decide for himself what it resembles most: A slapstick comedy, a shadow play, a puppet show, or perhaps a spiritualist seance to communicate with the spirits of the dead?

USSR DIPLOMAT SAYS SRV BUILDUP 'EXAGGERATED'

BK091349 Hong Kong AFP in English 1243 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Singapore, Feb 9 (AFP) -- A Soviet diplomat today dismissed as "highly exaggerated" reports of a Soviet buildup in Vietnam, saying they were "just a pretext" for an increased U.S. military deployment in the region.

But Vladimir Taranenko, first secretary at the Soviet Embassy here would not say whether Moscow had bases or facilities at Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay nor give details of Soviet military strength in the region.

In a rare press briefing for newsmen, the first in several years, the Soviet diplomat said: "These reports of (a) Soviet buildup made by American military specialists is an exaggeration with the special aim to create an atmosphere in which the United States can continue their own buildup in this region."

In an obvious reference to U.S. bases in the region, Mr Taranenko noted: "The Soviet Union has no bases in the Philippines or Guam. I wish to emphasize that these reports (of increased Soviet presence) are merely a pretext for (an) American buildup."

The press briefing was held to explain the Soviet viewpoint on disarmament issues.

Recent reports citing officials of the U.S. Navy's Pacific Command said the Soviets had for the first time deployed TU-16 Badger twin-jet bombers at the Cam Ranh Bay air and naval base, originally built by the Americans during the Vietnam War.

According to Air Force manuals, the TU-16 Badger can carry both nuclear and conventional weapons and has a flying range of up to 2,900 kilometres (1,750 miles).

The Badgers complement the squadron of four Bear turbo-prop long-range bomber and maritime reconnaissance planes which are rotated [passage indistinct].

USSR TRADE DELEGATE ON TRADE WITH BULGARIA

AU071339 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Feb 84 pp 1, 4

[Interview given by Valentin Dyakov, USSR trade representative in Sofia, to "RABOTNICHESKO DELO Editorial Board representative": "Fraternal Cooperation is Developing" -- place and date not given; with introductory paragraph by RABOTNICHESKO DELO]

[Text] A protocol was signed in Moscow recently on trade exchanges and payments between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR for 1984.

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO representative]: How do you evaluate the results of Soviet-Bulgarian trade in 1983?

[Dyakov]: The present stage in the development of economic cooperation between our two countries is characterized by a growing intensification of the integration processes. This is demonstrated by the constant increase in mutual trade exchange, which is considerably ahead of the rates of material production development in both countries.

In 1983, the year just concluded, the volume of our mutual deliveries of goods amounted to R10.4 billion and increased by 16 percent as compared to 1982. The volume attained exceeds the level envisaged in the turnover agreement on the current 5-year plan period for 1983, both as regards imports and exports.

I would like to dwell, in particular, on the Bulgarian machine-building industry sector. Its production is the basis of exports from the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the USSR and determines the dynamic character of the development of these exports. Thus, for example, the deliveries of these types of goods have increased by 23 percent in 1983, amounting to a total of R2.0 billion. We believe that the achievement of such results is a great success for the Bulgarian machine-building industry workers.

Deliveries of goods to the USSR from other Bulgarian industrial brancnes have increased as well. This increase relies on the workers' efforts in various Bulgarian economic sectors and upon the agricultural workers' efforts. I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to express our gratitude to the collectives of all Bulgarian enterprises and agro-industrial complexes, which have fulfilled their obligations in delivering their goods to the USSR , and to those who, with their efforts, have specifically contributed to the consolidation and intensification of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and countries. The results of mutual trade in 1983 have created a good basis for a further development in our trade relations.

[Representative] How would you describe the goods turnover structure existing between the two countries?

[Dyakov] The stability and the accelerated rates in Bulgarian-Soviet trade exchange at the present stage of development are based on qualitative changes in the structure of our mutual division of labor.

The trend toward machines and equipment as the basic types of goods in our mutual deliveries has become a decisive factor in the development of trade relations between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Deliveries of Soviet machines and equipment are playing a role of decisive importance in covering the import needs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and represent approximately half of these imports. The import of equipment for the power industry, mining industry, for oil processing plants, as well as the import of textile machines, of equipment for the food processing industry, the import of agricultural equipment, and of numerous other types of machines from the USSR to Bulgaria are of great significance for the Bulgarian national economy. The imports of modern technical equipment are contributing to the modernization of Bulgarian industry and to an increase in production efficiency.

Soviet deliveries of fuel, raw materials, and energy products are playing an important role in the economic development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Thanks to the supplies from the USSR, Bulgaria is able almost entirely to cover its national economic needs for natural gas, oil, and oil products, and timber, cellulose, and other kinds of raw materials. The stable pace in the deliveries of fuel, raw materials, and metals from the Soviet Union decisively contributes to the stability of material balances in the Bulgarian national economy.

The deliveries from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in turn, help the USSR in implementing important national economic tasks. The Soviet Union is the largest consumer of Bulgaria's traditional export goods, as well as of new Bulgarian products. A total of 59 percent of Bulgarian export machines and equipment, as well as 85 percent of the ready made clothes, 92 percent of the knitwear produced in Bulgaria, 86 percent of leather footwear industrial goods, and so forth, are being sold on the Soviet market.

Bulgaria has the opportunity to widely market its goods in the Soviet Union. This permits your country not only a solid source of payments for the goods imported from the Soviet Union, but to resolve many of its national economic problems.

The stability of Soviet-Bulgarian mutual trade relations enabled the People's Republic of Bulgaria to build up a number of stable export production branches, which, in turn creates favorable opportunities for the establishment of a modern, large-scale machine-building industry in Bulgaria whose production represents approximately 58 percent of the total Bulgarian exports to the USSR.

The Bulgarian deliveries of food supplies and of food processing raw materials to the USSR are of considerable interest for our country. The Soviet Union considers the imports of foodstuffs from the People's Republic of Bulgaria in relation to the implementation of our Food Supply Program.

Industrial mass consumer goods play an important role in the USSR's imports from the People's Republic of Bulgaria as well. These are goods which our population is familiar with, and they have been supplied to us for a long time.

The protocol on the exchange of goods and payments signed between our two countries for 1984 represents a specific and practical program for the further implementation of the trend toward an economic drawing closer together and integration adopted by the CPSU and the BCP as a future strategic program, which has become a vital cause both for the Soviet and the Bulgarian working people.

The widely spread movement of the production workers and foreign trade collectives in the People's Republic of Bulgaria who are urging a timely and efficient implementation of the delivery programs to the Soviet Union is becoming increasingly successful. This is a reliable guarantee for our further common successes.

BOOK ON DEVELOPMENT OF POLISH CRISIS REVIEWED

PM071637 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 5

[N. Yermolovich article under the rubric "New Book Pages": "The Failure of 'Operation Polonia'"]

[Text] Many of the problems that arose in connection with the crisis development in Poland in 1980-1981 continue to be at the center of attention of the PZPR Central Committee and of all Polish Communists. Scientific conferences and symposia are being held. Articles and monographs are being published in Poland and abroad.

V. Trubnikov's book also talks about the difficult period in Poland's life, (Footnote) (Vadim Trubnikov: "The Failure of 'Operation Polonia'. 1980-1981 Documentary Sketch," APN Publishing House, Moscow, 1983.)

Let us look at the book. In February 1983 the Spanish magazine TIEMPO published the document "The U.S. Plan to Destabilize Poland." It knowledgeably depicted in detail the ways and means of U.S. interference in Poland's internal affairs and the methods of destabilizing the country's entire public life. However, the plan was not limited to this. It proposed the most detailed scenario for preparing and conducting a coup d'etat in Poland. No disavowals of the publication followed from Washington.

Apart from the Washington administration's entirely understandable desire to conceal the very existence of the plan for one state -- the United States -- to wage an "undeclared war" against another sovereign state -- Poland -- it appears that the White House had another reason for preferring to stay in the background. It was necessary to convince the world public that the 1980-1981 sociopolitical crisis in Poland was evidence of socialism's "bankruptcy." Grounds were needed for the "crusade" dreamed up by the Reagan administration. And there Poland was allotted the role of prime evidence, in Reagan's words, of the "irreversible crisis of socialism," and the "beginning of its end." Thus imperialism's strategic goals were closely interwoven with the tactical tasks of the day.

...The Washington politicians embarked on the implementation of their long-nurtured ideas. Back at the start of 1977 they instructed the CIA to develop a comprehensive plan for "toppling" the socialist system in Poland. The Rand Corporation, the U.S. strategic and political research center, was involved in this task.

By the end of that year the plan was evidently ready. Its timing was conditional on the Carter visit to Poland. Within the framework of his program and at the insistence of the Americans, meetings were held on a plausible pretext with "representatives of the general public," and officials from the president's entourage held talks with the leaders of certain dissident groupings. Although history is still silent on the details of these talks, their essence was explained clearly enough by what happened subsequently.

Here are the main provisions of the plan codenamed "Operation Polonia." "After an analysis of the situation in various countries," the plan stresses "we have come to the conclusion that Poland is the weak link among the East European states." In order to "set Poland alight" it is recommended: a) to force the Polish Communists "into concessions in the sphere of human rights" and thereby guarantee great freedom of action for antisocialist underground groupings; b) to "expand the Catholic Church's influence" in every way; and finally, c) to make more thorough use of "the influence of Polish emigres." The main lever of foreign policy influence of Poland was its critical financial debt to the West.

Of course, special attention was devoted to ways of "ideologically softening up" the PZPR and the people's state. U.S. political relations with Poland ought to be aimed above all, according to the terminology used by the plan's authors, at "creating a predominance of nationalism over communism in the highest state spheres of Poland."

How was Washington's scenario implemented in practice, and who were its foreign directors and its Polish performers? A prominent role in training the selected audience in the methods and types of illegal work and the ways of conspiracy was played by the Paris-published magazine KULTURA -- the mouthpiece of the most reactionary Polish emigre circles. The magazine issued a special "method handbook" entitled "The Oppositionist's ABC."

One of the CIA's combat manuals for conducting psychological operations recommends finding an "emotional orator" as leader of an "oppressed people." Soon, as is well known, he was found. He was Walesa, a young electrician, bright and silver-tongued, although ignorant of politics. In the opinion of the Western special services, he might be good initial material for being gradually molded into the nominal "leader [vozhd] of the workers' revolution."

On the orders of the same KULTURA, which published an instructional article titled "Political Opposition in Poland," the intensive process of setting up underground structures began. This was promoted to a considerable extent by strong dissident feelings in pro-Western intelligentsia circles. With the help of Western radio voices headed by Radio Free Europe and an appropriate selection -- "specially for Poland" -- of cinema and television films (Polish television obtained virtually for nothing a movie that was expensive for other purchasers, paying the U.S. rental concerns the incredibly cheap price of only $1,000, consumerism was promoted, nationalist ambitions were whipped up, and the moral and social foundations and ideals of the Polish working people were shaken.

The antisocialist opposition's activity was no secret to the country's former political leadership. However, it did not take effective measures and strove to appear "liberal" to the West so as not to put off those "who were giving Poland loans."

The hierarchy of the counterrevolutionary underground structures was not elucidated until the end. Everyone remembers the Social Self-Defense Committee-Workers Defense Committee [KSS-KOR]. But it became known quite recently that it too had a "master" -- the "Polish Independence Agreement" [polskoye nezavisimoye soglasheniye] (PPN) -- a most strictly clandestine organization that ran everything but never once throughout the crisis appeared on the Polish political scent. It only became clear in 1982 that the CIA's emissary plenipotentiary in Poland and one of the founders of the PPN was Najder, editor of the weekly TWORCZOSC and assistant lecturer at Warsaw University. It is understandable why the PPN, to a large extent reproducing the principles of action of the Masonic lodges and the Mafia, served as the Polish counterrevolution's main channel of communications with the CIA and other special services. In December 1982 Najder fled Poland and was appointed almost immediately head of Radio Free Europe's Polish section -- an "honor" which the CIA confers only on its chosen ones.

It is now quite clear that the KSS-KOR had two functions: to serve as "cover" for the PPN, and to be the Polish counterrevolution's main political organization and its semilegal headquarters. By the end of 1977 or the start of 1978, the KSS-KOR had managed to form a still-small but ramified network of underground groupings in virtually all the country's major industrial and cultural centers.

Both main levers for destablizing socialist Poland -- the economic one in the hands of the U.S. ruling circles and their NATO allies, and the political one in the shape of a relatively widespread and centralized underground network -- were roughly ready and could begin operating in a synchronized and purposeful way.

The threatening specter of major economic and political upheavals was looming increasingly clearly. What about those who were ready, on Western orders, to plunge the country into the abyss of crisis: what did they believe in, what were they striving for, what were they expecting? They were, as a rule, experienced politickers and adventurists. They earmarked propaganda fairytales for the "common people." And they themselves dreamed of ministerial posts, luxury, and millions in Western banks.

It has, again, only now become known that during the events of 1980-1981 antisocialist opposition figures opened personal accounts in Swiss and other Western banks. If these deposits were their "labor savings," then where did the many millions of zlotys and foreign currency disappear to from the vaults of the former "Solidarity," which turned out to be empty when they were checked by inspectors?!

The switching of the "Operation Polonia" mechanism launched by Washington into its concluding phase was accomplished at the allotted time. In July 1980 the first wave of mass strikes swept a number of Polish cities. The potential danger of counterrevolution and of attempts to restore the capitalist orders, which exists in the class-divided world, turned into a destructive reality for socialist Poland.

The dramatic turn of events of summer 1980 was not exclusively the result of actions, albeit the most energetic and concentrated, of external imperialist forces. Imperialism has long ceased to be omnipotent. A threat to socialism, historical experience teaches, and a real danger of counterrevolution can arise and only does arise at a place where and at time when imperialism's actions "combine" with mistakes in the domestic policies of the countries against which these actions are directed. These mistakes, voluntaristically violating the legitimacy of the movement and development of the new socialist system and gradually accumulating, cause serious deformations. The prerequisites are thus created for socioeconomic crises and crises of public conscience which are especially dangerous at a time when the country has still not completed the main tasks of the transitional period from capitalism to sociaism, and when bourgeois and petty bourgeois groups and sectors remain in its social-class structure. This is just what happened in Poland.

It is extremely instructive to analyze the growth rates of the Polish population's living standard in the first half of the seventies, which exceeded similar indicators in all the world's industrially developed countries, but which already harbored the inevitable future ills. These ills arose out of the profoundly mistaken "accelerated development strategy" proposed by the country's then government. The main gamble in this strategy was placed on massive purchases of equipment and technology from Western countries. The intention was to solve the food problem in the same way.

"The juggling with unrealistic promises and the 'propaganda of success'", M. Orzechowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, wrote in 1982, "stimulated large-scale material needs that could not be satisfied in a short period. Elements of the bourgeois value system, especially the petty bourgeois, consumer way of life, became widespread in society."

"All this led," Comrade W. Jaruzelski said in 1982, "to a weakening of the ties between the party and the masses and to a growing loss by the party of its prestige, as well as to a reduction of its influence on the course of events."

Thus, at the end of the seventies elements of a crisis in social awareness were fomenting alongside the economic crisis. What was especially dangerous was that all these negative processes were eroding the consciousness of the social mainstay of a socialist state -- the working class.

KSS-KOR people had been infiltrated into all major enterprises. The efficient organization behind the "spontaneous strikes" was dazzingly obvious even to an outside observer. The task of the politickers from the KSS-KOR and other similar organizations and groups was to put criticism of deformations and permitted errors onto another plane and turn it into criticism of the entire system.

The subsequent course of events is easy enough to recall. The Bacchanalia of strikes, which caused colossal damage to the country's economy and jerked it sharply backward. And the creation of such a phenomenon as "the independent, self-managing trade union 'Solidarity'," which turned out to be neither independent, nor self-managing, nor a trade union.

What the "desire to improve socialism," which the 'Solidarity' propagandists claimed, turned into was seen in all its unsightliness in Gdansk, where a session of its All-Polish Commission was held in December 1981. A French TV correspondent who was at the session informed her viewers: "All the 'Solidarity' leaders were talking about a forthcoming seizure of power. Jacek Kuron of the KSS-KOR claimed that he had 'foreseen all this back in 1977.'" The session also talked about "liberating Riga and Valdivostok from communism" (in other words, from the shores of the Baltic to the shores of the Pacific).

Those were the "trade union problems" discussed by the leaders of Polish counterrevolution at the meeting in Gdansk. But "Operation Polonia" was already drawing to a close. Poland had taken the first steps away from the edge of the abyss into which people were trying to push it.

The book's author is a candidate of philosophical sciences and editor in chief of the magazine SOTSIALIZM: TEORIYA I PRAKTIKA, which is published by APN in foreign languages. And although the book is defined as a documentary sketch, with no claims to be a complete analysis, we are presented with a work of scientific journalism which concisely but quite seriously researches the causes, the progress, and the lessons of the recent Polish events. It is based on PZPR documents, materials from Polish counterrevolution's archives, press articles, and the now-well known documentary evidence which, although still sparse, is no less impressive, of the actions of U.S.-NATO subversion centers. The clarity and logic of the construction and the account, not to mention its watertight arguments, must be added to the book's undoubted merits.

'REVIVING' POLISH TRADE UNION MOVEMENT SEEN

PM070955 Moscow TRUD in Russian 4 Feb 84

[TASS report: "In the Polish Trade Unions"]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Feb -- According to PAP, the reviving trade union movement in Poland now has more than 4 million members. In 17 voivodships more than 40 percent of the working people are organized in trade unions. The biggest organizations exist at enterprises in Upper Silesia. Only at a few enterprises, mainly cooperatives, have trade union activities not yet been resumed.

By the end of December 1983, at 208 major enterprises almost 400,000 people had joined the trade unions -- which constitutes more than 32 percent of all employees. The majority -- 60 percent of the membership of trade union organizations -- are workers. They are also broadly represented in the leadership of the new trade unions at all levels.

At present there are approximately 20,000 plant, and over 70 all-Polish organizations. It is to be expected that gradually the trade union organizations will amalgamate. Even now, trade union figures mention more and more frequently the need to set up an overall representation with the aim of improving the coordination of action in the interests of the working people. Thus, 1 February, the representatives of the trade union organization of 348 of the capital's enterprises decided to set up the Warsaw Trade Union Cooperation Commission.

AUCCTU DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT TO POLAND

PM091442 Moscow TRUD in Russian 8 Feb 84 p 1

[Own correspondent Yu. Vasilkov dispatch: "Trade Union Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] A Soviet trade union delegation led by K.Yu. Matskyavichyus, AUCCTU secretary, has arrived in Warsaw. T.P. Yanushkovskaya, chairman of the Central Committee of the Enlightenment, Higher Education, and Scientific Establishment Workers Trade Union, and V.R. Fetisov, chairman of the Moscow Serp i Molot Metallurgical Plant Trade Union Committee, are in the delegation.

On the first day of their visit to Poland the delegation was received at the Central and Warsaw Voivodship committees and had meetings with representatives of the trade union organizations of the capital's voivodship. They met with representatives of the trade union organizations of the main enterprises of Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski city.

The Soviet trade union emissaries were greeted by K. Siporski, chairman of the M. Nowotki Metallurgical Combine's trade union. AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus delivered a long speech. He described the activity of Soviet trade unions in mobilizing working people to fulfill the party's tasks and the realization by USSR trade unions of the rights granted them in the sphere of protecting workers' interests.

Dwelling on contemporary problems of the international workers movement, the speaker voiced satisfaction at the fact that the reborn Polish trade unions are coming out actively in defense of peace and striving to establish broad contacts with the trade unions and working people of the socialist countries.

The same day the Soviet delegation met with the party and trade union aktiv of the Starachowice Motor Truck Plant.

LCY'S SUKRIJA ON NEED TO STRENGTHEN PARTY'S ROLE

PM091657 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The LCY's Current Tasks"]

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Feb -- A. Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has given an interview to TANJUG in which he dwells on the LCY's current tasks.

He said that the main thrust of the LCY's activity remains the implementation of the "long-term program of economic stabilization." However, according to him, "local empire-building and egoistic interests which are displayed in a number of party organizations are considerably hampering the fulfillment of the program." This practice must be subjected to sharp criticism.

In our country, A. Sukrija went on, isolationist tendencies are evident not only in the economy, but also in culture, and political activity. No component of the Yugoslav federation can exist on its own. Socialist Yugoslavia can exist only in a situation of firm unity. There is no alternative. The LCY must play a special role in the struggle for unity.

The interview notes that the LCY's class composition is of extreme importance. The LCY must increase the admission to the party of people from a working class background and rid itself of people who do not contribute to the enhancement of the LCY's prestige. There is no place in the LCY for people whose interests conflict with the interests of the workers and the socialist system. Society cannot adopt a tolerant attitude toward law-breakers and those who try to misappropriate public property and undermine the unity of the Yugoslav peoples and socialist self-management. We must constantly bear in mind the enhancement of the LCY's responsibility as the vanguard of the working class. Unity and persistence, a high standard of organization and consistency -- these are the main preconditions for the further strengthening of the LCY's leading role in Yugoslav society, A. Sukrija emphasized.

SFRY'S ZARKOVIC MEETS DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA ENVOY

PM101222 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "TANJUG Agency Report"]

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Feb -- The TANJUG agency reports that "V. Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidium, has received here the Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to Yugoslavia, who presented his credentials to him."

USSR-FRENCH RELATIONS, COOPERATION REVIEWED

PM091149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by correspondent Yu. Kovalenko under the rubric "On a Topical Theme": "France-USSR; In the Interests of Cooperation"]

[Text] Paris -- The signing of a protocol to the long-term program for the intensification of economic, industrial, and technical cooperation between the USSR and France for the period 1980-1990 was one result of the official visit paid to France by I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. During his meetings with French President F. Mitterrand, Prime Minister P. Mauroy, and External Relations Minister C. Cheysson, it was noted that the Soviet Union and France are seeking to make headway in trade-economic and scientific-technical ties. Both sides expressed theselves in favor of the further expansion of Soviet-French dialogue, which requires particular importance under the conditions of the aggravation of international tension.

Commenting on the results of the talks, the newspaper L'HUMANITE notes that Franco-Soviet cooperation not only accords with the two countries' interests but is also an important factor in security and detente throughout the world. Despite the differences existing in their approach to a number of international problems, the newspaper points out, France and the Soviet Union have an important part to play in easing international tension, preventing the arms race, and seeking peaceful ways of resolving conflicts, countering the insane thesis of a "limited nuclear war" in Europe with the principals of collective security and the nonuse of force. This, the newspaper continues, has special significance now that Washington is cranking up the arms race, trying to achieve military superiority, interfering in other countries' internal affairs, and urging the West Europeans to "come to the aid" of the United States in its crusade against communism.

During the talks, the two sides emphasized the importance of the continuity of Soviet-French relations and the need for their further development and the maintenance of constant dialogue, and also the responsibility for the destiny of peace which rests with the two countries' governments. Speaking of continuity, people are pointing out here that this fall the USSR and France will celebrate the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations.

Trade and economic ties occupy a special place in the complex of Soviet-French bilateral relations. From 1980 through 1983 trade turnover between the Soviet Union and France was R15.7 billion. This is evidence of the substantial increase in the volume of trade between the two countries. The new document takes into account the requirements of the two countries' economies. French observers note in particular that the agreement has been signed with a country not subject to the crises which the capitalist economy is experiencing. Soviet orders mean work for many French people, L'HUMANITE writes.

Paris is expressing the hope that the results of the visit to France by I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, will not be restricted to the framework of trade exchanges, LE MONDE notes. The dynamic development of economic ties should exert beneficial influence on the entire complex of existing relations between the two countries and should promote dialogue on all the most important questions of the present day, which accords with the interests of the Soviet Union and France and of the whole world.

CPSU'S PONOMAREV RECEIVES PCF'S PLISSONNIER

PM101045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 8 February B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received for a talk G. Plissonnier, Politburo member and secretary of the French Communist Party Central Committee, who is in Moscow in connection with the presentation of the Order of the October Revolution to him.

Questions of mutual interest were discussed in an atmosphere of friendship. V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, took part in the talk.

MITTERRAND PROPOSAL FOR SPACE STATION ASSAILED

LD092111 Moscow in French to Europe 1830 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Western agencies report that President Mitterrand has proposed the construction of a European manned space station to reinforce the defenses of West Europe. Here is what our commentator Nikolay Gratsianov writes on this subject:

This statement by the French president cannot be separated from the realities of the day. We are seeing today an exacerbation of world military tensions, particularly in Europe, is the fault of the United States whose administration is unhesitatingly reckoning in terms of war -- and not only reckoning but also acting accordingly.

Mitterrand's statement on the cosmic aspect of West European defense is reminiscent of statements by President Reagan on plans to maintain the arms race in outer space and a possible space war. [Words indistinct] Francois Mitterrand adopts the same attitude with regard to the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. One must recall there that he is one of the most zealous supporters of these weapons. [Words indistinct] today he uses the same arguments [word indistinct] about the need to defend West Europe.

Following the example of the big partner [last two words in English] in NATO, the French leader turns his back on well-founded warnings from the USSR that military confrontation is absurd and cannot bring anything good. He ignores the Soviet commitment not to be first to put antisatellite weapons in space, as well as the Soviet proposal to conclude an agreement on not using force (in space) or weapons that could be used from space against Earth.

To oppose these concrete peaceful initiatives with the idea of defending West Europe in space amounts in fact to encouraging its militarization. Outer space should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes in the interest of and the well-being of all mankind, our commentator Nikolay Gratsianov concludes.

USSR-ITALIAN RELATIONS VIEWED OVER 60 YEARS

PM091644 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 5

[L. Kamynin article: "The Command of the Time; On the 60th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the USSR and Italy"]

[Text] The year 1924 entered the history of international relations as "the year of recognizing the USSR" -- in its 12 months many Western countries, conscious of their own national interests and the hopelessness of their shortsighted policy of not reckoning with the new realities of the world, legally recognized the Soviet Union and established diplomatic relations with it. One of the first to do so was Italy.

But even before the Rome authorities officially announced their decision 7 February 1924, events unfolded in Italy which reflected the true recognition of Soviet Russia by that country's broad people's masses. As soon as news spread of the storming of the Winter Palace in Petrograd, from Rome to the smallest towns the country was gripped by a movement of solidarity with the world's first worker-peasant state. Italy's ruling circles were still clinging to the past, coming out on the side of world reaction in the conspiracy against the new Russia, but Italian working people and the progressively-minded intelligentsia resolutely raised their voices in its defense, against war and for peace and friendship with the peoples of the land of the soviets.

A vivid symbol of this solidarity was the decision by the municipal council of the little town of Cavriago in the north of Italy. In 1920 it elected V.I. Lenin its honorary mayor. And when an international conference opened 2 years later in Genoa, with a Soviet delegation taking part for the first time, the Italian public gave the representatives of the young socialist republic a moving, cordial welcome.

At the Genoa conference our delegation elaborated on one of the fundamental Leninist ideas in the sphere of international relations -- the principle of the peaceful coexistence between states with different economic and social systems. The Soviet republic's appeal to embark on universal disarmament and eliminate the threat of war rang out from the conference rostrum. This generated a broad response both in Italy itself and in other countries of the capitalist world.

In Italy the road toward normalizing relations with the Soviet Union began with talks on a trade agreement with our country. As the major Italian enterpreneurs admitted, they were interested in it as a stimulus for developing Italian industry. Great importance was also attached to the first Soviet-Italian business contacts by the Soviet Government headed by V.I. Lenin.

The Soviet-Italian talks concluded in Rome on 7 February 1924, with the signing of a Trade and Navigation Treaty between our two countries. On the same day, the Italian Government in its note gave notice of its de jure recognition of the Soviet Government, and diplomatic relations were established between the USSR and Italy.

In its return note to the Italian Government the USSR People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs expressed its confidence that "the fully established diplomatic relations between the two countries will have a beneficial influence on the Italian people's economic relations and friendly cooperation with the Union's peoples."

Since then 60 years have passed and life has fully confirmed the great importance of mutually advantageous Soviet-Italian cooperation for both countries' peoples and for the general state of affairs on the European Continent.

Of course, in this time there have been different periods in the relations between our states. They were broken off by the fascist aggression against the USSR during World War II. On 11 March this year yet another important date in the history of Soviet-Italian relations is celebrated -- the 40th anniversary of the day that the Soviet Union became the first member of the United Nations to establish direct relations with the Italian Government created after the fall of the fascist Mussolini regime.

Soviet-Italian relations have repeatedly been seriously tested in the postwar period too. Their establishment and development depended not only on the Soviet side's intentions and efforts, which always were and still are aimed at strengthening mutually advantageous, good-neighborly relations between the two countries. As history testifies, when Rome has taken the same standpoint, long periods of relatively steady and multifaceted Soviet-Italian cooperation have been possible.

An important role in its development belonged particularly to the protocol on consultations signed between the USSR and Italy in 1972. It extended the practical potential for bilateral interstate contacts on all avenues, promoting the turn toward detente on the European Continent that was observed in those years.

Our relations have seen the birth of new forms of cooperation such as long-term economic agreements and large-scale trade deals on a barter basis. Their results are well known. They have included, for instance, the birth of the car plant in the city of Tolyatti on the Volga, and the deliveries to Italy of Soviet gas and oil, which are of great importance to that country's economy.

The rich positive experience of Soviet-Italian relations, one of the components of the detente process that was begun in the seventies, stand out particularly clearly today against the background of a sharply aggravated situation of the European Continent. What can be said about the present state of affairs?

Italy's business and social circles actively support a further development of Soviet-Italian cooperation. Recently, even Italian Prime Minister B. Craxi has declared his readiness to expand cooperation with the USSR and other East European countries. However, these words of his do not match the support which rome is giving to the course adopted by the U.S. Administration of confrontation and the exacerbation of world tension.

The development of cooperation is inconceivable without a deepening of trust and mutual understanding. Meanwhile, this can hardly be favored by the Italian authorities' consent to site in their country U.S. cruise missiles targeted by the Pentagon bosses, on the USSR and its allies. Protest against this is mounting in Italy itself. The country's broad pulbic is unwilling to accept the Comiso region of Sicily being turned into a launchpad for U.S. nuclear missiles, seeing this as a serious threat to Italy's national interests and to the peace and security of other peoples.

In fact only one thing could promote the implementation of the interest in mutually advantageous cooperation: the elimination of the causes that have led to the exacerbation of tension in the international arena. And above all it is necessary to harness the efforts of all states to prevent a buildup of the nuclear threat and to stop the arms race -- that now is the command of the times.

Over the six decades of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Italy our countries' peoples have been convinced that peaceful cooperation alone serves their genuine interests. And, in continuing to strive for understanding and cooperation with each other, they can undoubtedly help to return international relations to a normal channel, for the benefit of peace in Europe and beyond. For the benefit of their own interests.

DIPLOMATIC, TRADE RELATIONS WITH NORWAY REVIEWED

LD091043 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 9 TASS -- TASS commentator Vladimir Kungurov writes:

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Norway, the 60th anniversary of which is being marked these days, and the signing in December 1925 of the treaty on trade and shipping laid the groundwork for the development of ties and cooperation between the two countries.

Mutual trade, which is developing on a long-term contractual basis, has been and remains the principal form of Soviet-Norwegian economic ties. Recent years witnessed a stable growth of the trade turnover and a perfection of its structure.

In 1983 the volume of trade turnover between the two countries increased by more than 40 per cent as compared to 1980 and exceeded 180 million roubles. Last year there was a substantial growth of import from Norway, first of all of ships and equipment. There has been an increase in the share of machinery and equipment in the two-way trade.

At the same time the structure of both Soviet and Norwegian export still does not yet accord with the level of the industrial and technological development of both countries. The search for new goods and projects of cooperation, first of all in the field of machinery and equipment, is facilitated by the inter-governmental Soviet-Norwegian commission on economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation and the working group that has been set up within its framework.

Possibilities of carrying out a number of Soviet-Norwegian projects of cooperation were studies last year at the 10th session of the commission and the 3rd meeting of the working group. These projects are of mutual interest and include the development of the Barents Sea shelf, mutual deliveries of energy equipment for hydropower stations, deliveries of ships, ship and fish-processing equipment, cooperation in the development of control systems for technological processes, cooperation in machine-tool building, etc.

The development of border trade is of much importance for the expansion of the good-neighbourly ties of our countries. Regular freight carriage was started in March of last year across the Soviet-Norwegian border along the route Nikel-Kirkenes. The opening of this route helped increase barter operations within the framework of border trade.

The further expansion of business contacts between Soviet organisations and Norwegian firms is facilitated by their participation in exhibitions in both countries. The holding of annual exhibitions in Moscow of Norwegian textiles and clothing has become traditional. The latest such display was held in February. A big demostration of the export possibilities of Soviet industry and of the USSR's social and economic achievements will be held during the Soviet national exhibition in Oslo this June.

The experience of Soviet-Norwegian economic ties shows convincingly that there exist favourable possibilities for developing economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries. The fulfilment of these possibilities will depend on sincere striving to ensure stability in the development of bilateral relations and on safeguarding them from the impact of transient fluctuations in the international arena.

REAGAN'S REMARKS ON LEBANON 'LIES, DISTORTIONS'

PM091721 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "Lies and Truth About Lebanon"]

[Text] On 8 February U.S. President R. Reagan issued an order to the naval armada concentrated off the Lebanese coast to commence the artillery shelling of that country from all the ships' guns and to begin bombing it from aircraft based on the ships. At the same time, in an attempt to avoid losses among the American soldiers for election reasons, he ordered the redeployment of the Marines from Beirut to the ships. The sharp escalation of U.S. armed interference in Lebanese affairs, which had been expected in recent weeks, has become a fait accompli, and as can be seen from Reagan's statement, the U.S. Administration is ready to drown Lebanon in blood. This intention is concealed behind false affirmations of peace and security for that Arab country. As a matter of fact, since the beginning, the whole path of the U.S. armed interference in Lebanon has been strewn with these affirmations.

A couple of days prior to this, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL published a long interview with U.S. President R. Reagan, a significant portion of which was devoted to Washington's policy in the Near East. It may be said that questions about this have recently become traditional at every meeting between journalists and the President, considering the increasing American public protests and the demands for the withdrawal of the American troops from Lebanon. In this specific instance, R. Reagan was asked his views in connection with the criticism from O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, who maintains that the administration's policy in Lebanon is bankrupt.

What was the reply? Of course, the President hastened to brush aside the criticism, saying: "Perhaps he is ready to surrender, but I am not." He bombastically added: "As long as there is a chance of achieving peace, the Marines' mission remains the same as before." Then President Reagan launched into a verbose explanation of the reasons why and how the U.S. Marines went into Lebanon. Onreading them, you encounter overt lies, strained interpretations, and distortions with literally every word.

Let us start with the premise, as is maintained in the interview, that the American Marines accompanied by a large U.S. naval formation "were sent there at a time when, after a prolonged civil war, there was virtually no government in Lebanon." He is talking of August-September 1982, and to say that at that time there was no Lebanese Government is, to put it mildly, to distort the facts. Not only was there such a government but White House emissary Habib was conducting negotiations through it for terms to lift the Israeli siege of West Beirut and to evacuate the Palestinians' armed formations from the Lebanese capital.

It was another matter that this government had been extremely weakened when, after Israel's June aggression, half of Lebanon found itself under the heel of the Israeli allies, and since the election of a new president was approaching, it was one of the aims of Israel's June aggression to try to bring a figure to power beneath the barrels of guns and machineguns that would be to the liking of Washington and Tel Aviv.

Another volley of lies is fired when the talk turns to Israeli aggression. "Since there was a threat to their northern border and as a consequence of the attacks which had been made on those border regions," it is asserted in the interview, "the Israelis advanced and approached Beirut."

Do you see how easy this is now for the butchers of Grenada: Armed to the teeth, the army of one state "advanced" across half the territory of a neighboring sovereign state and slightly besieged its capital?! However, not even this is the main point. The argument about some "threat to Israel's northern border" is spurious from beginning to end, since for at least a year -- through June 1982 -- a cease-fire agreement had been observed there, and no one had attacked the border regions.

The people in the White House should know better than anyone else that it was none other than their envoy, Habib, who in the summer of 1981 acted as mediator in the cease-fire agreement. Thus, the act perpetrated by the Tel Aviv rulers in June 1982 was unprovoked aggression carried out with the blessing of the U.S. Administration and, in particular, former Secretary of State Haig, as demonstrated by recent articles in the Israeli paper YEDI'OT AHARONOT. It was described that way by the UN Security Council which in that same month of June 1982 unanimously adopted Resolutions 508 and 509 demanding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli occupying forces from Lebanon.

And there's more. In THE WALL STREET JOURNAL interview, the White House incumbent tries to tell the U.S. public that, prior to the arrival of the U.S. Marines in Lebanon, virtually every Palestinian in the country was an armed fighter. "They were not so much refugees as an occupying force," he maintains. Can these statements be seen as bearing any relation to the real facts? Judge for yourselves. After the Israeli military lifted its siege of West Beirut in August 1982, the Palestinian armed formations there left the Lebanese capital. They totaled between 400,000 and 600,000 Palestinian refugees there, according to various estimates. Clearly, even if only one-half of them had been an armed force, the Tel Aviv rulers would never have dreamed of unleashing the June aggression.

Finally, the statements made in the interview to the effect that the NATO "Multinational Force," whose backbone is the U.S. Marines, "was to have been a stabilizing factor until Lebanon got back on its feet" are the ultimate in hypocrisy and mendacity. What this actually means can be judged from today's results of the activity of the U.S. forces and its allies on Lebanese soil. The intercommunal strife that they have provoked with renewed force has led the country to the brink of a full-scale civil war. The U.S. Armed Forces have openly interfered in the bloody clashes in Beirut and on the approaches to it on the side of one of the participants in the conflict. Day after day, the Marines' tanks and howitzers and the deck artillery and aircraft of the U.S. 6th Fleet have methodically shelled and bombed the positions of the Lebanese national patriotic forces, sparing neither the peaceful population nor schools, hospitals, churches, or mosques. As a result of these very actions, the country now is really left without a government.

There you have the big U.S. lie and the harsh truth about U.S. armed interference in Lebanon. All Washington's efforts at a whitewash will come to nothing.

U.S. POLITICIANS COMMENT ON LEBANON POLICY

LD092137 Moscow TASS in English 2104 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Washington February 9 TASS -- Indignation is mounting at U.S. Congress with the stubborn refusal of the Reagan administration to stop armed interference into internal affairs of Lebanon.

Several dozens of congressmen and senators both from the Republican and Democratic Parties denounced the policy of the White House in the past few days.

Senator Edward Kennedy described as absolutely unacceptable the course of the American Administration with regard to Lebanon. He said that it is insufficient to re-deploy American Marines to combatant ships and said they should be brought back home. Edward Kennedy called for negotiations on settlement of the situation in Lebanon, since, he said, it is through negotiations, but not through the use of military force, that problems of that country can be resolved. The similar opinion was expressed by Republican Senator P. Hawkins. There is no place for the Americans in Lebanon, she stressed. Another representative of the Republican Party, Senator J. Chaffee, described as a blunder the buildup by the United States of bombing and bombardment of the Lebanese territory. The United States has no possibility to control the course of events in that country, he said. Congressman M. Udall also declared against the barbarous bombardment of Lebanese territory. The congressman stressed he was indignant at the fact.

Other Politicians Oppose Actions

LD100948 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Washington February 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent M. Beglov writes:

Sensible American politicians view the actions of the American troops in Lebanon as stepped up armed interference in that country's internal affairs.

The steps made by the White House, said American Senator Claiborne Pell, are evidence that the USA is increasingly getting involved in the war in Lebanon. According to the senator, Washington now increasingly relies on the Air Force and fire power of the Sixth Fleet. The Reagan administration only aggravates the situation in that country by keeping its troops there said Senator Joseph Biden. Thomas O'Neill, the speaker of the House of Representatives, has described the Middle East policy of the White House as fallacious and pointed out that peace in Lebanon can be achieved only through diplomatic efforts.

Concern over the growing United States military interference in Lebanon has been expressed by all the eight presidential candidates from the Democratic Party. Thus, prominent political figure J. Jackson stressed that the Reagan administration is pursuing the policy of military escalation in that state. The United States should stand aside from the civil war in Lebanon, pointed out Senator Alan Cranston. The White House, Senator John Glenn said, is actually leading things to undeclared war. He stressed that such a policy threatens the most tragic consequences. Washington should have withdrawn American troops from Lebanon's territory long ago, said former Vice-President Walter Mondale. Reubin Askew, former governor of Florida State, calls for holding an emergency U.N. General Assembly session to discuss the situation in Lebanon.

UK 'MUST DISASSOCIATE ITSELF' FROM U.S. POLICY

LD092235 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Political observer Anatoliy Gan commentary]

[Text] When Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe was asked if the Lebanese president had asked Britain to leave its troop contingent in Lebanon, he said no.

Nevertheless, the British contingent is still in Lebanon at no one's request, but at the insistence of the United States. It was the United States that forced some of its NATO allies, including Britain, to send their troop contingents to Lebanon in order to back American-Israeli aggression with the Multinational Peacekeeping Force.

It was a move, though, that could mislead no one. In the United States itself, a demand for immediately pulling out Marines from Lebanon draws more support every day. The same demand concerning the British contingent is gaining momentum in Britain. Italy has announced the partial withdrawal of its contingent. The Italian defense minister, Spadolini, has said that in the present situation, the stay of the Italian troops in the Lebanese capital has become politically unacceptable. Why? Well, President Reagan's Middle East policy is proving abortive and is revealing its real aim -- dividing Lebanon by force and submitting it to the United States and Israel in full.

Do they in London understand what they in Italy are beginning to realize: that the presence of the British contingent in Lebanon has become politically unacceptable for Britain? Alas, they in London don't want to understand it. They have been clinging to their position of Washington's most loyal ally that is ready to go with Washington in tandem, disregarding the interest of Britain herself. The current events in Lebanon are amply proving that London has grown into Washington's shadow.

Hardly has Washington announced the redeployment of its Marines from Beirut Airport to American ships than London did the same with its contingent. Sir Geoffrey Howe found himself in a ridiculous position when he claimed that the British decision was adopted independently from the Americans. What simpletons are needed to believe it? It was immediately understood in the United States that taking Marines to warships was first and foremost Reagan's reelection trick to take some edge of the demand for withdrawing the American invading troops from Lebanon. It is said in the United States that this operation virtually boils down to a further armed escalation. The same can be said for the similar British operation. The British contingent goes in order to remain in Lebanon for the sake of supporting the much-desired semblance of American aggression in Lebanon being multinational.

Sir Geoffrey Howe confirmed this himself when he said that the British contingent would remain in Lebanon until the situation became clearer. But the situation can only grow clear after the American aggressor has withdrawn from the long suffering country. This will happen sooner or later, because American policy in the Middle East has been a failure and showed to the whole world that, for Washington, peacemaking is synonymous to aggression and international brigandage. As long as Britain remains Washington's shadow, it will be associated in the Middle East with this international brigandage. This is why some are asking whether it is time for the British Government to dissociate itself from the burden of disastrous misconceptions in United States policy. It is a proper question indeed.

U.S.-ISRAELI COORDINATION IN LEBANON ANALYZED

LD091055 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 9 Feb 84

["Threat to Peace in the Middle East" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 9 TASS -- The Middle East situation is changing with kaleidoscopic swiftness. But its political outlines are sharp and distinct, Sergey Losev writes in the February issue of the journal THE USA: ECONOMICS, POLICY, IDEOLOGY [SSHA: Ekonomika, Politika, Ideologiya]

The mask of a "respectable mediator" and "peace-maker" has been torn down completely from the present American Administration because of its policy in the Arab-Israeli conflict. It has now passed from encouragement of Israel's aggression to direct military intervention. In the mountainous areas of Lebanon and in the Al-Biqa' Valley, American planes and heavy shipboard artillery systematically shell and bomb the positions of the national patriotic forces and the Syrian military contingent belonging to the inter-Arab peace-keeping force. These actions are closely coordinated with Israeli air and naval attacks. No one believed Ronald Reagan's false assurances when he said without hesitation in reply to a direct question of pressmen on whether these actions were coordinated with the Israelis, that the American side had no contacts with the Israelis concerning its operations.

Lies, misinformation, and terrorism have been institutionalized in Washington today. This is known to all, the article says. Nevertheless, the President's assertion about the absence of any contacts with the Israelis can only cause ironic smiles. The main subject of the talks held by Prime Minister of Israel Shamir and Defence Minister Arens with Reagan towards the end of 1983 was coordination of joint aggressive actions against the Syrian Arab Republic, the national patriotic forces of Lebanon and the PLO within the framework of the American-Israeli strategic alliance.

It would be recalled that these talks in Washington were preceded by a hasty visit to Tel Aviv by U.S. Under-Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger. Following consultations with him the Israeli cabinet called an urgent meeting with the participation of the chief of the general staff and the chief of the army intelligence service, and military exercises involving 400,000 Israeli reservists were held. According to THE WASHINGTON POST President Reagan signed a secret directive calling for close coordination of U.S. actions with Israel in the Middle East. By threatening to let the Israeli Army off its leash and to support its actions by the U.S. naval and air forces, President Reagan hopes to secure concessions from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

Syria's independent policy has long been an eyesore to the present American Administration Sergey Losev writes. By imposing on Lebanon, under the conditions of Israeli occupation, a capitulatory agreement with the occupationists the USA hoped to speed up the process of turning Lebanon into an American-Israeli protectorate and the Pentagon's strong point in the Arab world. It is not fortuitous that the Pentagon is now establishing a permanent military base in the area of Ad-Damur not far from Beirut.

But the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, and together with it the U.S. militaristic plans, have found themselves suspended in the air because of opposition from Syria and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon. It is becoming increasingly obvious to the Lebanese, including the ruling political circles of the country, that this agreement can only consolidate Israel's occupation and actually lead to a dismemberment of Lebanon. During his December visit to Washington, the President of Lebanon A. al-Jumayyil pressed for amendments to be made in this unequal agreement but he returned home empty-handed. His timid attempt brought on open threats from the Israeli expansionists. "If President al-Jumayyil refuses to have an agreement with Israel," Shamir said arrogantly, "he will have no government... There will be neither Lebanon as an independent state nor a Lebanon with Al-Jumayyil as president."

Attacks on Libyan [as received] territory and the positions of Syrian troops, which are staying in Lebanon on quite legal grounds, representing the inter-Arab force, are manifestations of a policy of brigandage and aggression, Sergey Losev concludes. The U.S. President, trying to justify attacks by American bombers, says that they are allegedly made to protect the American Marines. But who, one may ask, called them there? It is well-known that American Marines are staying there in addition to the Israeli troops who are stamping Lebanese soil in violation of all international laws and the U.N. Charter.

END TO U.S.-ISRAELI 'INTERFERENCE' DEMANDED

PM091350 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Glukhov "Commentator's Column": "The Outrages of the 'Peacemakers'"]

[Text] Bloodstained tormented Lebanon is currently undergoing new cruel trial. On the U.S. President's orders, Beirut and the country's mountain regions have been subjected to intensive fire. The shipborne artillery and carrier aircraft of the U.S. 6th Fleet lying off Lebanon's shores have again been pressed into service. In order to pound the foreign capital without hindrance, Washington is "redeploying" its Marines to the ships.

Acting in unison, Israel, that "strategic partner" of the United States, has just finished rehearsing a general mobilization of reservists and has stated its readiness to take any repressive measures in the occupied south of Lebanon in order to defend its "security."

Resorting to the most barbaric means, Washington and Tel Aviv are trying to crush the mounting opposition of the Lebanese to the U.S.-Israeli occupation. For all intents and purposes, they are waging a war against the Lebanese people.

The resignation of Lebanese Prime Minister al-Wazzan, the new flare-up of internecine fighting, and the mass switch of government troops to the side of the national patriotic forces all confirm the utter failure of the U.S. "settlement" plan and the 17 May 1983 agreement which the United States and Israel imposed on Lebanon.

It is hard to imagine more glaring acts of tyranny and violence than those being committed by Washington in Lebanon. The capital of an independent sovereign Arab state is being virtually wiped from the face of the earth by the U.S. military.

The Washington "peacemakers" allow themselves to expatiate about "Syrian interference" and "plotting by Moscow." However, is it not their artillery and planes that are pounding Beirut? Is it not on the U.S. President's orders that women and children are dying in the Lebanese capital? And is it not the U.S. ally, Israel, which is committing the piracy along with the United States?

The world is not blind. The peoples can see who are expatiating about their sham concern for the fate of Lebanon and Near East security. It is those who have destroyed and are now trampling the vestiges of Lebanese sovereignty and independence and who are threatening to dominate the entire region. That is why the fate of peace in Lebanon and throughout the Arab east depends primarily on ending the U.S.-Israeli interference. The Lebanese themselves and the other Arab peoples must be given the opportunity to resolve their own affairs. Hands off Lebanon!

PLO UN ENVOY ON U.S. 'RUTHLESSNESS' IN LEBANON

LD100947 Moscow TASS in English 0821 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] New York February 10 TASS -- The barbarous shellings of Lebanese territory by American naval ships attest, not to the power of the United States, but to the utter failure of its policy in the Middle East, Zuhdi at-Tarazi, permanent observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the United Nations, said in an interview with TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets.

He said it was now crystal clear that the United States and Israel had had recourse to armed interference in Lebanon to achieve three main aims. First, they had sought to create conditions for physically exterminating the Palestinian population in that country. They had allowed the bloody massacre of refugees in the Palestinian camps Sabra and Shatila. Second, Washington and Tel Aviv had been sure that they would be able to destroy the entire political and military structure of the PLO -- the leader of the Palestinian people's struggle to restore their national rights. Third, the United States and Israel had adopted a policy of demolishing the Lebanese state in order to extend the geographical zone of direct American-Israeli domination in the Middle East.

Hardly anyone could doubt that those aims had not been achieved, at-Tarazi said. The United States had now brushed aside all camouflage and was, with the help of naval artillery, simply trying to kill as many people in Lebanon as possible. It hoped by its ruthlessness to intimidate the Lebanese patriots and force them into capitulation.

The most sensible thing for the United States and Israel to do now was to leave Lebanon, which they should not have entered at all, at-Tarazi emphasized. But they had opted for a different policy, that of gaining a foothold there no matter how much blood that would cost the Lebanese.

U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM BEIRUT TO SHIPS APPRAISED

LD091555 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] After 2 days of serious shelling and bombing by ships and jets based on aircraft-carriers of Syrian positions and national patriotic forces, the U.S. began airlifting employees from its embassy in Beirut. Forty-one employees and dependents were evacuated on Tuesday by helicopters. At the same time, President Reagan has announced that the U.S. intends to redeploy the Marines from Beirut Airport to their ships offshore. The President's decision does not constitute the end of American interference in Lebanon's internal affairs. In his address from Point Mugu Naval Air Station, California, Ronald Reagan stressed that the U.S. naval task force had been authorized to provide gunfire and air support for the Lebanese Army. In other words, the planned redeployment is not a withdrawal. It is meant to minimize American casualties in Lebanon and at the same time enable the American troops to keep on fighting.

Mounting American casualties in Lebanon are seen by the administration as a serious damage to President Reagan's reelection campaign. Therefore, the redeployment is viewed as a face-saving operation. Those who now argue about U.S. naval ships being a safe place for the Marines, should not forget that much the same was said many months ago when the Marines were ordered to take positions around Beirut Airport and the beaches. Since then over 250 Marines were killed and many wounded.

U.S. military commanders refuse to say exactly when the redeployment will be completed. According to reports, some say it will take over a month. Others insist that it will take longer than that, and that not all the Marines will be redeployed. Observers note that the President's decision was announced amid mounting calls for the withdrawal of all the troops of the so-called Multinational Force, which includes American, British, French and Italian contingents, and their replacement with UN forces.

Commenting on Ronald Reagan's policy in Lebanon, many political figures in the United States say that it has failed. Senator Joseph Biden said that it is obvious that his policy has failed. Praising the President's decision to redeploy the Marines, Senator Barry Goldwater added, however, that it was part-way but not far enough. In the opinion of Senator Alan Cranston, the United States should avoid the civil war in Lebanon; that means getting out totally and as expeditiously as possible ships, planes, and advisers as well as Marines. The Marines were sent to Lebanon to maintain peace, or so the Americans were told. What kind of peace the U.S. President had in mind nobody (?knew.) Peace was simply nonexistent there following the 1982 Israeli invasion and consequently occupation of a big part of Lebanese territory. American military presence there was twofold. First of all, it was meant to provide cover for Israel and legitimize her occupation, and secondly, help the U.S. to achieve its own political goals. Patriotic forces and the Syrian troops from the pan-Arab peacekeeping force were the chief obstacles. America's military involvement was a matter of time. When it became a fact, people began asking questions. Heavy American casualties suffered last October, and also air raids and naval shellings coordinated with Israel, opened many eyes to the fact that the U.S. was at war in Lebanon.

The decision to redeploy the Marines does not mean they will stop fighting. The President's decision is not meant to bring peace, but to make the Marines less vulnerable. In the meantime, Syria accused Israel and the United States on Tuesday of preparing a military strike against Syria and the Lebanese patriotic forces. This was said in connection with the calling-up of Israeli reservists.

Speaker of the House of Representatives Thomas O'Neill said on the President's redeployment decision: The time is long past for the administration to face facts and recognize that there is no role for the Marines in Lebanon and that they should be withdrawn. Referring to the President's weekend vacation outside Washington, Thomas O'Neill added: He just blissfully goes along as the nation shakes and worries.

U.S. 'AVENGES SETBACKS' ON LEBANESE CIVILIANS

LD091341 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 9 Feb 84

["The Ashes of Beirut and the "Peace-Makers" From Washington" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 9 TASS -- TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

How many fine-sounding speeches in behalf of peace have been heard by the world lately from Washington! How much rhetorics "in defence of peace" have come and continue to come from the White House! And here is fresh evidence of what these propaganda fireworks of Washington are really worth. This is the escalation of American aggression in Lebanon, an aggression which carries away the lives of thousands of innocent people and which is reducing Beirut to ruins... [TASS ellipses]

There is nothing accidental about the escalation of this aggression. Washington and Tel Aviv were setting the stage for it when they were blocking the quests for a just settlement of the conflict while hypocritically talking of peace in the Middle East. Washington was setting the stage for its also at the time when it was imposing on Beirut, with the help of arm-twisting, a shameful deal in an effort to legalize the results of Israel's aggression against the sovereign country. The White House was setting the stage for this also when it issued an order, in August, 1982, for American troops to land at the Beirut Airport on an supposedly "brief peace mission..."

Already then the world public noted with growing concern that Washington was openly changing over from its patronising policy toward the Zionist aggressor to the coordination of its actions, both political and military, with it. Now, eighteen months later, it is amply clear that the USA was trying and continues to try to make this region, lying in direct proximity to the frontiers of the USSR, and American-Israeli protectorate, a strategic place d'armes under Washington's control, that could be used as a base for further ventures in the Middle East and, perhaps, elsewhere in the world. Also amply clear is the failure of this aggressive, hegemonistic policy, allegedly designed to bring about a "settlement" in the area. But it is not "a settlement" and "pacification" that is reported from Lebanon by news agencies -- they report the resignation of the Lebanese prime minister, new outbreaks of internecine struggle, a mass cross-over of government troops to the side of the national patriotic forces...

So the anti-Arab plans, dangerous for the cause of peace and constituting the pivot of the Washington-Tel Aviv military-strategic alliance, do not work. That is the reason for the present escalation of the American aggression in Lebanon. Washington vents its rage and vexation over the setbacks of its Middle East policy on Lebanese civilians, on the defenceless population of Beirut who were fired upon with 16-inch guns of the American battleship "New Jersey", guns which were used off the Lebanese shores for the first time after the end of the Vietnam war... [TASS ellipses]

The barbarous attack on Lebanon is an integral part of the global aggressive foreign policy of the present American Administration. This policy rests on force and the imperial striving of the USA to dictate its will to sovereign countries and peoples by wielding a big stick. Was not the recent bandit attack on sovereign Grenada, now actually occupied by American troops, a naked aggression? What aims but those of aggression and intervention stand behind the "undeclared wars" launched by Washington against Nicaragua and Afghanistan? U.S. ruling circles have declared for all to hear almost the entire world to be a sphere of American "vital interests". They have institutionalized brigandage and terrorism and are trying, wherever possible, to implant and support the bloodiest tyrannies and the most reactionary cliques and dictatorships, while claiming that their foreign policy is being made with "clean hands..."

Speaking in Eureka, Illinois state recently, President Reagan alleged that his government were trying to impart a high moral meaning to American foreign policy and that they were defending human freedoms. The American shells and bombs reducing Lebanese towns to ruins show well what sort of "freedoms" American imperialism is bringing to the peoples. The blood and ashes of Beirut show well the "high moral standards" of those who would like, with the help of sword and fire, to recarve the political map of the world.

'EXTERNAL FORCES' SOURCE OF LEBANESE DRAMA

LD091613 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] According to reports from Beirut, American warships have carried out an intensive shelling of a number of regions in Lebanon; more than 500 rounds have been fired. The battleship "New Jersey" in particular, continuously fired from its 16-inch guns -- its largest. Having announced this, a Pentagon spokesman said that this had been the largest operation involving U.S. naval artillery since the war in Vietnam.

Here is a commentary from Vladimir Pashko:

Reporting the events in the Lebanon, the clashes between various communities, the casualties, the destruction and the consequences of the U.S. warships shelling Lebanese territory, Washington propaganda focuses on the political and religious strife in that country. Hypocritically regretting what is taking place, the flow of information about the events painstakingly passes over in silence the fact that the sources of the Lebanese drama point to external forces -- and, after all, this is the main thing.

Despite the whole complexity of the political situation, the sharp nature of the contradictions, a kind of calm, if only a relative one, was maintained in Lebanon right up until the invasion of its territory in June 1982 by the Israeli occupants and the humiliating agreement with Tel Aviv, imposed upon the country a year ago.

The explosion of armed clashes in Lebanon between those who rejected the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and those who consented to it followed thereafter. As for the United States, under the cover of resounding and hollow words about its desire to see peace restored to Lebanon, it began to interfere in the conflict, thus forcing the Lebanese to accept the interference in the conflict, to accept the agreement with Israel.

The leaders of the National Salvation Front Party in Lebanon have repeatedly pointed out that the differences as far as religious persuasion is concerned do not amount to an obstacle along the path toward the unity of the Lebanese people -- they always existed, but this did not impede Lebanon's peaceful development. That is why, they state, the main condition for the restoration of peace is the withdrawal of the Israel troops, the abrogation of the humiliating agreement with Israel, and the cessation of interference by the United States and its NATO allies. However, it is precisely on this that the United States insists.

The ins and outs of this position were recently made clear by President Reagan himself. Replying to criticism of his Near East course in Congress, he stated outright that withdrawal from Lebanon posed a threat to U.S. vital world interests. It is known what kind of interests these are -- they are the plundering interests of the American capital. Actively interfering in the affairs of the Arab countries of the Near East, Washington is striving to strengthen its positions and, to turn back the Arab national liberation movement.

As for the words about the peacemaking mediation, or the propaganda emphasis of the intercommunal religious strife in the Arab world -- their role is to justify the gendarme-like course of American imperialism.

SOVIET GROUP MARKS IRAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD091431 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 9 TASS -- A meeting of the board of the Soviet Society for Cultural Relations with Iran has been held here on the occasion of the national holiday of the Islamic Republic of Iran -- the day of the revolution.

'ARAFAT MEETS SOVIET ENVOY; EXCHANGE MESSAGES

GF081930 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received this morning the Soviet ambassador in Kuwait who conveyed to the brother commander in chief an important message from the Soviet leaders dealing with the recent developments in the Arab and international arenas. Brother Abu 'Ammar handed to the Soviet ambassador a reply message dealing with the PLO's stance on these developments.

SUCCESS OF LEFT PARTY PAPER IN EGYPT NOTED

PM091153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Popular Publication"]

[Text] Cairo, 7 Feb -- Egyptians are showing growing interest in the weekly newspaper AL-AHALI, published by the National Progressive (Left) Party. The newspaper's print run is constantly being increased in response to reader demand, and now stands at 160,000 copies. On an Egyptian scale, that is quite a lot.

AL-AHALI became popular literally with its first issue, published in February 1978. This is accounted for by the fact that its pages broadcast the voice of a party which set the goal of returning Egypt to the path of anti-imperialism, economic independence, and social progress. However, during As-Sadat's rule, the authorities did everything to silence the press organ of the National Progressive (Left) Party. The tough censorship and the constant confiscation of issues of the newspaper very soon made it impossible to continue publishing it.

The publication of AL-AHALI resumed after the present Egyptian leadership acceded to power. People are once again snapping up the newspaper from the vendors, seeking to learn its viewpoint on very important domestic and international problems. In covering these problems, AL-AHALI invariably reflects the stance of the Left Party and of Egypt's other progressive forces. While supporting the government's positive steps, at the same time it advocates more substantial changes in internal political life and the rejection of Camp David and the "special relationship" with the United States, calls for the active development of ties with the socialist countries, and conducts a broad campaign in the interests of the struggle for peace and against the aggressive course of imperialism.

'U.S. ECONOMIC INITIATIVE' FOR AFRICA ASSAILED

LD091618 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0725 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Washington, 9 Feb (TASS) -- TASS correspondent M. Knyazkov reports:

The notorious "U.S. economic initiative" for Africa, which the Reagan administration is trying to present as a "humane act" is in fact directed at undermining the socioeconomic gains of the peoples of the continent, and their further domination by Western, and primarily American, capital. This is shown by a speech at a press conference held by the director of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), P. McPherson.

As is known, Washington's program provides for a sharp increase under certain conditions of American "aid" to a number of countries of the continent which are experiencing a severe lack of food. According to figures in the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST, in the last 20 years food production in Africa has fallen by 20 percent. However, the United States would like to use these economic difficulties, caused by rapacious pillaging of the continent's natural wealth by Western transnational corporations, to establish its domination in Africa.

Sparing no effort to publicize the 'initiative', the AID chief at the same time said straight out that the means allotted within the program "will be offered to countries that have significantly changed their policies." He attacked the economic course of many African states and gave to understand that the Reagan administration does not like the nationalization of factories, works and large landholdings these states are implementing, nor the price controls being set by their governments in the interests of the people. Thus McPherson in essence confirmed that the aim of Washington's economic "initiative" is to open the door to Africa for the forces of neocolonialism.

Luanda, 9 Feb (TASS) -- The Angolan news agency ANGOP has described the statement by P. McPherson that the United States intends to develop economic relations with Angola and Ethiopia only under the condition that they transfer their economies onto the path of private enterprise, as crude interference in the affairs of sovereign states.

In forcing the capitalist model of development upon Angola and Ethiopia, the agency notes, the Reagan administration is again resorting to diktat, acting in the role of world gendarme. The developing countries emphatically reject this cynical and crude policy from a position of strength. The United States, stresses ANGOP, has never concealed its hostility toward the republic, but Washington has never before so openly expressed its desire to turn Angola and Ethiopia into a colonial appendage of imperialism.

SOMALI MINISTER'S 'IMPORTANT TALKS' IN U.S.

LD091108 Moscow TASS in English 1018 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Washington February 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Maxim Knyazkov reports:

Somali Foreign Affairs Minister A. Jama Barre has completed his visit to Washington. Nothing was reported about the trip in advance. It was only when the emissary of the Mogadishu regime had departed from Washington that a representative of the State Department informed journalists about important talks the minister had had here with First U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam. Local observers agree that questions of the further intensification of the subversive activity against African and Arab states, which the United States carries out from Somali territory, were discussed at the meeting.

As is known, under an agreement on military cooperation signed between Washington and Mogadishu several years ago, the latter provided the Pentagon with a naval and air bases in the Somali cities of Berbera and Kismayu for the "Rapid Deployment Force" which regularly stages provocative exercises close to the borders of progressive states in the region. In exchange, the Mogadishu regime, which has expansionist designs toward neighbouring Ethiopia, receives vast amounts of offensive armaments from the United States.

In this connection, observers view the Somali minister's visit to the United States in the context of the overall activisation of the Reagan administration's subversive activity against revolutionary Ethiopia. It is indicative that one of the ringleaders of the anti-Ethiopian counterrevolutionary gang, Tigre Liberation Front, was received with pomp a few days ago in the U.S. capital.

USSR-ANGOLAN COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED

PM091636 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 5, Jan 84 (Signed to Press 23 Jan 84) p 21

[Unattributed report: "USSR-Angola Cooperation Developing"]

[Text] Talks have been concluded in Moscow between the Soviet Union and Angola and an agreement signed on cooperation in developing Angola's fishing industry. The document envisages assistance to this friendly country in constructing a fishing port.

A protocol on economic and technical cooperation between the two states was also signed. The USSR will provide Angola with assistance in constructing hospitals, petroleum bulk bases, and repair workshops for agricultural equipment.

The agreement and protocol were signed on the Soviet side by A.I. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and on the Angolan side by Lopo do Nascimento, Angolan minister of planning.

SHULTZ' L. AMERICAN TOUR 'NO BENEFIT TO RELATIONS'

LD100921 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 10 TASS -- TASS political commentator Nikolay Chigir writes: Although accompanied with upbeat publicity, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' nine-day tour of a number of Latin American and Caribbean countries has led to no changes in the extremely complicated and strained relationships of the United States with its southern neighbours. Moreover, it has only confirmed that the Reagan administration views the countries of the continent, not as equal partners, but merely as inferiors that should serve U.S. imperialist interests in economic, political and military fields.

In each country Shultz visited, he pressed for unilateral advantages and benefits for the United States, while fully ignoring the national interests of the Latin Americans. It is not fortuitous that the Brazilian newspaper CORREIO BRASILIENSE commented: "Shultz' visit to Brazil has been of little benefit to the bilateral relationship with the United States soured by Washington's hegemonistic ambitions".

The present administration's policy of consolidating U.S. hegemony in Latin America and the Caribbean and steadily escalating interference in the home affairs of the countries of the region was manifest most strikingly during Shultz' stay in El Salvador on the first leg of his tour as well as in Grenada and Barbados at its concluding stage.

Shultz' participation in "festivities" on the occasion of Grenada's "independence day", which were organized by Washington itself, came as a mockery of common sense and as a manifestation of the Washington leadership's disdain towards the world community. That ghastly political farce demonstrated most graphically the essence of the real plans, tactical and strategic, of the United States in relation to all countries of the hemisphere. The Reagan government unleashed its armed forces to attack Grenada, trampled on its independence and sovereignty and is out to perpetuate the American military occupation of the island, while its representative in the person of Shultz is prattling about "Grenada's independence." Such is the kind of "independence" that Washington is preparing for the entire continent.

At the current stage, it is forcing the implementation of this plan in the area of Central America and the Caribbean, where U.S. militarist preparations have assumed proportions unprecedented for that region. This was vividly shown also by Shultz' mission on Barbados, aimed at forming a military pact to include Caribbean insular states with pro-American regimes under the U.S. aegis. While imposing on them a so-called "security treaty", Washington is seeking to make reservations to secure to itself the "right" to armed interference in any of them if it deems it "essential to U.S. security".

But the prime objective of the Reagan administration is to get a possibility of using its "security treaty" allies as a cover for U.S. armed intervention in any Caribbean or Central American country with a view to toppling an undesirable government or making short work of national liberation movements. It is in accordance with this scenario that the United States acted during its "operation Grenada" when it used so-called "regional security and defense forces" consisting of the same Caribbean states that are now being urged to join the "security treaty", to camouflage its direct aggression.

The Shultz visit has furnished further evidence of the increased activity of the United States in carrying out its aggressive militarist policy in the Western Hemisphere.

BOLIVIAN STRIKE PART OF U.S. 'DESTABILIZATION'

LD092203 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 9 Feb 84

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Excerpts] A general 48-hour strike has been held by Bolivian businessmen. I have not made a slip of the tongue -- the businessmen were on strike. But first a few words about Bolivia.

Bolivia has had an unequalled number of coups, plots, and putsches by venal generals in the service of the U.S. CIA. Finally, as a result of powerful demonstrations by the working class in the autumn of 1982, a routine military junta was forced to hand over power to a democratic civilian government which is headed by President Siles Zuazo. Since then, this government, which adopted a program of extensive democratization, has been a thorn in the flesh for Washington. The U.S. authorities unilaterally stopped supplying food to Bolivia, and having thus provoked a sharp deterioration of its economic position, are now undertaking blatant attempts to undermine the confidence of the working masses in the legal government and to overthrow this government.

U.S. services in Bolivia became particularly insolent after the bloody Grenadan experience. Things have gone so far that the U.S. ambassador in La Paz, Mr Corr, openly demanded the replacement of certain Bolivian ministers. However, they did not limit themselves to this. Attempts to stifle Bolivia by starvation are being accompanied by intense behind-the-scenes activities by the Washington emissaries aimed at destabilization of the political situation in the country, at knocking together a front of internal enemies of democratization, and at organizing sabotage, subversion, and the like.

The general strike by businessmen is one such action. The same U.S. ambassador in La Paz stated that the United States would not have to apply much effort to promote a military coup. That is one more example of the amazing self-confidence and impudence of those who act on the principle: What I want, I take. In Grenada we liberated a whole people, the U.S. President stated. It seems he would like to liberate the Bolivian people in the same way and to impose on them a routine military-fascist regime. The situation in Bolivia remains complicated and tense.

DEMICHEV HOLDS TALKS WITH CUBA'S HART

PM101044 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Cordial Atmosphere:]

[Text] On 8 February, P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, met with Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo and Cuban minister of culture, who is head of a delegation of cultural figures attending the Cuban culture festival in the USSR.

Questions of further developing cultural ties between the fraternal countries were discussed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Section, and L. Soto, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT ON DEATH OF YURIY ANDROPOV

TASS Reports Death

LD101132 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 10 Feb 84

["Death of Yuriy Andropov" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 10 TASS -- An official announcement has been published here from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers. It says:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers with deep sorrow inform the party and the entire Soviet people that Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, died after a long illness at 16 hours 50 minutes on February 9, 1984.

The name of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, an outstanding leader of the Communist Party and of the Soviet state, a staunch fighter for the ideals of communism and for peace, will always remain in the hearts of the Soviet people, of the whole progressive humanity.

Moscow Radio Announces Death

LD101148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Attention, comrades. From the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers:

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers with deep sorrow inform the party and the entire Soviet people that Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet died after a long illness at 1650 on 9 February, 1984.

The name of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, an outstanding leader of the Communist Party and of the Soviet state, a staunch fighter for the ideals of communism and for peace, will always remain in the hearts of the Soviet people, of the whole progressive humanity.

Moscow TV Reports Death

OW101155 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] From the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers: The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers: The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers with profound sorrow inform the party and all Soviet people that Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, passed away at 1650 [1350 GMT] on 9 February 1984 after a prolonged illness.

The name of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, staunch fighter for the ideals of communism and for peace, will forever remain in the hearts of the Soviet people and all progressive mankind.

TANJUG REPORTS CAUSE OF ANDROPOV DEATH

LD101156 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1152 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow Feb 10, (TANJUG) -- Yuriy Andropov, as offically reported, died yesterday, February at 1650 Moscow time at the age of 69.

Andropov died of kidney, heart and diabetes complications.

SOVIET CENTRAL MEDIA BEHAVIOR ON 10 FEBRUARY

LD100339 [Editorial Report] At 0330 GMT on 10 February, Moscow Domestic Service Russian First Program, First Program "C", and First Program "D" are all broadcasting normal scheduled programming, with somber classical music between programs. Moscow Domestic Service Second Program (Mayak) has been broadcasting continuous classical music since 0100 GMT, except for the usual scheduled newscasts. The radio stations carrying classical music are not linked.

0500 GMT

Moscow Television Service in Russian began its broadcasting day at approximately 0300 GMT on 10 February and from that time until 0500 GMT broadcast documentary films dealing with the Urals and the city of Sverdlovsk. At 0500 GMT the TV rebroadcast the Vremya newscast originally broadcast 1800 GMT on 9 February.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian as of 0530 GMT on the First Program continues to broadcast programming as scheduled, with classical music between programs. First Program is broadcasting somber classical music by Lyadov and Glier. First Programs "C" and "D" also continue broadcasting normal scheduled programming with classical music between programs.

Moscow Domestic Service Second Program (Mayak) as of 0600 GMT continues to play exclusively classical music, except for scheduled newscast. However, those radios which are playing classical music are not in network.

Moscow TASS in English and Moscow TASS International Service in Russian are behaving normally.

0700 GMT

At 0700 GMT on 10 February, all Moscow Domestic Service Russian-language stations linked up as usual to carry the scheduled 0700 newscast. The newcast ended at 0715 GMT, and all stations ended their linkup and returned to independent scheduled programming.

As of 0700 GMT, Moscow Domestic Service in Russian First Program, First Program "C", and First Program "D" continued to broadcast their scheduled programming, with classical music between programs. Moscow Domestic Second Program (Mayrak) continued to broadcast classical music exclusively -- except for its usual newscast every 30 minutes -- including pieces by Chopin and Sibelius.

Moscow TASS in both English and Russian continue to behave normally.

Moscow Television Service in Russian First Program continues to broadcast scheduled programming normally.

Between 0700 and 0800 GMT, other networks have broadcast the classical music programs scheduled in program previews, and at the scheduled times. There has been no general link-up among the networks carrying classical music.

Moscow Television Service First Program continued its broadcast of a film between 0700 and 0800 GMT.

0900 GMT

Moscow International Service in Russian at 0900 GMT, broadcasting on short wave, linked up with the all-union First Program's "Time, Events, People" Program, replacing the scheduled program aimed at Soviet specialists working in Asia and Africa. Moscow International on short wave normally relays "Time, Events, People" only on Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. At 0940 GMT, Moscow International returned to its scheduled delay of all-union Radio Orbita-4's pick-up of Moscow Domestic First Program.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, in its 0900 GMT news bulletin, carried a general cross-section of news including seven domestic news items (GES construction, timber transportation, tram routes etc); five foreign news items (Lebanon, El Salvador, OAU session); sports and the weather; followed by a report on the Soyuz docking; profile of a metallurgical combine worker candidate to the Supreme Soviet; a report on an experimental motor vehicle equipment works; a Zholkver commentary on Reagan's foreign policy; and a report from Vienna on a tour by a Soviet opera company.

Moscow International Service in English at 0930 GMT did not carry its scheduled voice program which was replaced by solemn music. However, at 1000 GMT the scheduled news was read normally by Boris Novikov.

Moscow Domestic Service's Mayak Second Program did not carry the scheduled comedy programs at 0005 and 0405 GMT. These were replaced by classical music and half-hourly news bulletins. At 0910 GMT, the network was carrying piano works by Grieg.

Moscow TASS English and Russian are behaving normally.

1130 GMT

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1115 GMT links up with all stations and carries Rakhmaninov's Second Symphony. At 1130 GMT, announcer says Andropov died at 1650 Moscow time [1350 GMT] on 9 February.

Announcement of Andropov's death is repeated at 1132 GMT. Thirty seconds silence is followed by classical music.

FRANCE'S CHEYSSON ANNOUNCES ANDROPOV'S DEATH

NC101043 Paris in English 1043 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Brussels, Feb 10 (AFP) -- French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson today interrupted an EEC ministerial meeting here today to announce the death of Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov, a French diplomatic source said.

Mr Cheysson asked delegates attending a ministerial meeting of the European Economic Community and the African, Caribbean and Pacific nations to observe a minute's silence in Mr Andropov's memory, the source added.

Mr Cheysson interrupted the EEC-ACP ministerial meeting at 1030 GMT, the French diplomatic source said. He told delegates he was halting the session briefly to make an announcement: "Mr Andropov is dead."

He then asked delegates to observe a minute's silence in memory of a leader of one of the world's great nations, the source added.

Mr Cheysson did not give any other details. He did not say when Mr Andropov died or how he learned of the death.

SHITIKOV REMARKS ON SUPREME SOVIET ELECTIONS

LD091416 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 9 TASS -- "Elections to the supreme state power body of the country -- the Supreme Soviet of the USSR -- which are an internal event of the USSR will become an action of international importance, too, since they will reaffirm that the Soviet people unanimously comes out in favour of peace, against war," stated Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the soviet of the Union -- one of the two equal chambers of the Soviet parliament.

"Elections to the Supreme Soviet, scheduled for March 4," he emphasized, "will be held in the international situation which has been strained through the fault of the aggressive forces of imperialism and, first of all, U.S. ones. This is why much importance is being attached during the election campaign to the problems of world poltics, to matters of war and peace. Soviet people fully approve of the CPSU's and the Soviet state's line towards the preservation and strengthening of peace, towards the curbing of the arms race, and towards expansion and deepening of cooperation between states."

The chairman of the Soviet of the Union pointed out that "the deputy's responsibility and accountability to his or her constituents are the distinguishing feature of Soviet Democracy. Such reports have become a system and have been sealed in the Constitution of the USSR. If the constituents see that their representative in the Soviet does not justify the trust placed in him or her, works badly, they deprive him or her of deputy's mandate and elect another, a worthier person. Twelve people who failed to justify the constituents' confidence have been recalled since the adoption of the law of the procedure for the recall of deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet."

"The Communist Party, like before, is proceeding towards the forthcoming elections in a bloc with the non-party people. This bloc has stood the test of time, has shown its strength and has won the confidence of the electorate. Soviet people come to see from their own experience that the CPSU's policy is aimed at strengthening the country's might and at raising the people's wellbeing, and therefore fully approve of this policy," Aleksey Shitikov said in conclusion.

KOSTANDOV ATTENDS MENDELEYEV COMMEMORATION

PM091303 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 February 1984 First Edition carries on page 3 a 800-word TASS report entitled "Genius of World Science" on a meeting held in Moscow 8 February to mark the 150th anniversary of the birth of the scientist D. I. Mendeleyev. In addition to the appearance of Gorbachev and Zimyanin noted in the referent item, the TASS version notes the presence of "L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers," in the presidium and carries an account of a report delivered on Mendeleyev's life and work by Yu. A. Ovchinnikov, vice president of USSR Academy of Sciences.

CPSU'S DEMICHEV ATTENDS ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD312355 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 31 Jan 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] A solemn meeting took place in Moscow today in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions, devoted to the 150th anniversary of the birth of eninent Ukrainian writer and public figure (Markova Vchok).

In the presidium were Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, personalities of culture and art and representatives of the public. Aleksayev, secretary of the Board of the USSR Union of Writers, and Orlik, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, and others spoke of the life and work of (Markova Vchok).

ARMENIAN SUPREME SOVIET HOLDS CONFERENCE

GF091824 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 12 Jan 84 p 1

[Excerpts] On 11 January a conference was held at the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The report of V. Avetisyan, chairman of Charendzhavan People's Deputies Soviet Executive Committee, was heard on the work carried out to secure the successful fulfillment of the socioeconomic development plans in the soviets' territories in light of the CPSU Central Committee decision on the "Party Organizations' Tasks Regarding the Preparation and Holding of the 11th Convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Elections."

It was noted that the regular election of the highest organ of the country's government is being marked by the new increase in political and labor activity of the workers and further improvement of the activities of the soviets and their accounting organs.

Stemming from the CPSU Central Committee decision demands, the Charendzhavan People's Deputies City Soviet Executive Committee is implementing measures to prepare and hold the USSR Supreme Soviet elections on a high organizational, ideological, and political standard.

The conference made recommendations aimed at further expanding the executive committee's work in light of the CPSU Central Committee decision.

ARMENIAN SSR ELECTORAL COMMISSION MEETS

GF092021 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 6 Jan 84 p 1

[Excerpts] On 5 January 1984 the Armenian SSR Electoral Commission for the 11th convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities elections held a session.

It was noted at the session that the electoral campaign is going on throughout the country with the active efforts of the workers to fulfill the decisions of the party's 26th Congress and that of the November 1982 and June and December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums and to implement without deviation the recommendations and means mentioned in the speeches of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In their prelectoral meetings, the work collectives are unanimously defending the domestic and foreign policy of the genuine party and the Soviet Government and their efforts to halt the arms race, eliminate the threat of war in the world, and consolidate peace.

As in the entire country, the campaign of proposing candidates as USSR Supreme Soviet deputies is continuing in our republic.

With great inspiration the work collectives are unanimously proposing as one of the first candidates to the highest organ of the motherland's government Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other party and government officials.

D.V. Khachatryan, chairman of the electoral commission, talked on this issue and on behalf of the commission warmly thanked all those public organizations and work collectives which elected the electoral commission.

The plan of the commission was approved at the session and issues were reviewed on the upcoming elections.

The commission heard the report of M.M. Bakhchinyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the organizational and technical preparation course of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections.

It was noted that the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the basis of its 28 December 1983 decree has formed okrug electoral commissions in the republic for 8 electorial okrugs of USSR Supreme Soviet elections and 32 electorial okrugs of the soviet of nationalities and the people's deputies rayon and city soviets executive committees have formed electoral centers.

A republic conference of chairmen of the people's deputies rayon and city soviets executive committees and chief of the organizational and managerial departments has been held at the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Issues related to the preparations for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections were reviewed.

The commission heard the report of G.B. Mirzoyan, Armenian minister of communications, on the measures taken by the ministry with regard to the election communications.

G.M. Mugnetsyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, reported that the electoral campaign has secured the necessary amount of electoral literature in Armenian, Russian, and Azeri.

The commission also reviewed other issues and adopted corresponding decisions.

The commission session was attended by representatives of press, television, and radio and officials of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium apparatus.

B.S. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium participated in the commission's session.

INFORMATION REPORT ON MOLDAVIAN PLENUM

PM091455 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 4 Feb 84 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held in Kishinev 3 February.

First secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms, chairmen of gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, and leaders of republic ministries and departments who are not members of the Central Committee were invited to attend.

A report "On the Republic Party Organization's Tasks in Implementing the CPSU Central Committee Resolution 'On the Work of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee on Improving the Style and Methods of Party Organizations' Activity in light of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum'" was delivered by Comrade S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

The following comrades spoke during the debate: V.K. Kiktenko, first secretary of Kishinev Gorkom; V.A. Protsenko, first secretary of Slobodzeyskiy Raykom; L.M. Russu, worker at the Beltsy Meat Combine; I.G. Ustiyan, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers; N.F. Bondarchuk, first secretary of Bendery Gorkom; I.I. Arnaut, first secretary of Chadyr-Lungskiy Raykom; A.S. Miron, first secretary of Sorokskiy Raykom; P.V. Voronin, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Committee for People's Control, G.M. Zhitnyuk, Moldavian SSR Minister of Light Industry; S.I. Lozan, chairman of the Moldavian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; I.Z. Kotorobay, turner at the kishinev tractor plant; I.N. Russu, first secretary of Suvorovskiy Raykom; N.I. Khudyakova, worker at the Tiraspol Canning Industry Production Association; V.A. Ryabchich, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Kolkhoz Council; and D.G. Gutsu, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Kolkhoz Council; and D.G. Gutsu, chairman of Ryshkanskiy Rayispolkom.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee plenum unanimously adopted a resolution on the question discussed.

Comrade Ye.Z. Razumov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational and Party Work Department, delivered a speech at the plenum.

Comrade V.M. Legostayev, aide [referent] to a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and comrade V.A. Nikitin, instructor at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational and Party Work Department, took part in the plenum's work.

The plenum examined an organizational question.

The plenum appointed Comrade A.S. Vorotilo chief of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Economic Department.

With this the plenum concluded its work.

POPULATION'S AIR RAID MEASURES EXPLAINED

LD091204 Vilnius Domestic Service in Russian 1231 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Talk by Civil Defense Official (Vytautas Ariunas]

[Text] The protection of the population is one of the many tasks that must be solved by the present civil defense. This task is being fulfilled by a whole range of measures the aim of which is to reduce risk to people should the enemy use means of mass destruction.

An important measure to protect the population is the notification of enemy air raid danger and of radioactive and chemical contamination.

Bearing in mind the speed at which the rockets fly, the time available to warn the population is merely minutes. So that people can make use of all the existing means of protection, it is essential that all urban and rural population become familiar with civil defense signals and responds accordingly.

We will describe today some civil defense signals and the population's response to them.

When an enemy air raid is imminent, the air raid warning signal is given to the whole population through technical means and automated systems of notification. The air raid signal in towns and other populated areas consists of electronic beeps lasting from 2 to 3 minutes.

The warning is simultaneously given over the cable broadcasting network by the radio transmitting centers in towns and rayons. The warning is repeated several times. The air raid warning signal must be duplicated everywhere by sounding whistles in factories, enterprises and means of transportation. This is the only civil defense signal given with the use of electronic sirens.

The population's behavior after the air raid signal depends to a great extent on where each person is when this signal is given. However, in all cases you must try not to panic. You must take cover in a civil defense shelter or any other nearby shelter.

If the warning finds you at work, at the administration's orders you must stop the machine tool or other production or technological equipment and electric motors, and switch off the gas and electric power. Individual machine units that cannot be stopped at once must be switched over to a safe idling speed. When necessary, carry out all other special measures the enterprise has devised to stop the working equipment as soon as possible without accidents or breakdowns. Then hurry to the shelter allocated to your workshop. In workshops where production equipment cannot be stopped quickly for technical reasons or because of safety requirements, the people in charge of them must use specially prepared individual shelters.

If the air raid warning finds you in a public place -- a shop, theater, medical or other institution -- it is essential to listen calmly to the directions of the administration of these institutions to move to the nearest shelter.

After the warning signal, all transportation must stop. Passengers mut take to the nearest shelter which will be pointed out by officials for the protection of public order and of non-militarized civil defense formations.

The warning signal may find the majority of the population at home. Having heard this signal you must switch off heating appliances and the gas, extinguish the fire in the stove, collect your documents and individual means of protection, a gas mask, a respirator, an anti-dust mask made of fabric, bandages, a first aid box, essential articles, and stocks of water and food. You must switch off inside and outside lights and then hurry to the nearest refuge or shelter.

If possible, tell your neighbors about the air raid warning: They may not have heard it.

After the warning signal, the whole population must take cover in refuges and shelters.

If you are unable to reach the refuge, you may take cover in basements, underground pedestrian walks, and production and transportation tunnels. When there is no underground construction, take cover in trenches, ditches, pits, ravines, thickets, holes or other depressions. In all cases these places must be as far away as possible from houses and production buildings.

If you follow these recommendations you will reduce the force of the shock wave and other destructive factors of a nuclear explosion.

Act calmly and orderly in shelters and refuges. Render assistance to old and disabled people and women with children. Help them to reach shelters. Once in a shelter observe the regulations and carry out the instructions of the officials of non-militarized civil defense formations in charge of that shelter. In a shelter, refuge or other protective building the means of individual protection must be kept ready for use. Stay in the shelter until the all clear signal is given.

If the enemy attack does not take place or if the territory or your town or area was not subjected to radioactive or chemical contamination, the civil defense will give the all clear signal. This signal will be given by radio transmitting centers in towns and rayons over the cable broadcasting network. If the network is destroyed, this signal will be given by mobile loudspeakers and other signalling means. The signal is repeated several times and is accompanied by the sounding of a horn.

After this signal the population may leave shelters and refuges and continue normal production and life. If the territory of a town or area is contaminated with radioactive or other substances dangerous to man the civil defense will give other signals.

We will talk about these signals and how the population should act in our next broadcasts.

BRIEFS

MECHANIZATION PLAN BENEFITS -- Moscow: 19 Jan TASS -- about a million Soviet people have been released from hard physical labor from the beginning of the present 5-year-period (1981-5). This was made possible by the implementation of a special, integrated program of the Soviet trade unions directed towards the mechanization and automation of production. It is planned for the 5 year period and the longer term up to 1990. As Aleksandra Biryukova, secretary of the USSR Central Council of Trade Union (AUCCTU) informed journalists, trade union bodies at all levels-from branch committees to profession committees of undertakings have made specifications of jobs and types of work where technology must replace manual labor. The achievements of Soviet innovators in energy, shipbuilding, chemistry, industrial and housing construction have been especially significant, Biryukova pointed out. However the portion of manual labour is still great in lifting and transport work, in metallurgy, the coal industry and certain other sectors. [Excerpts] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1306 GMT 19 Jan 84 LD]

LATVIA-ESTONIA SOCIALIST COMPETITION -- An agreement on socialist competition was signed today in Tallinn between the working people of Latvian and Estonia SSR's for 1984. The labor cooperation agreement was signed by a Latvian delegation led by Comrade Voss, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party, and an Estonian delegation led by Comrade Vaino, first secretary of the Communist Party of the Estonian SSR. [Excerpts] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 4 Feb 84 LD]

SOYUZ T-10 PREPARES FOR LINKUP WITH SALYUT-7

LD091053 Moscow TASS in English 1041 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 9 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from mission control centre:

The "Soyuz T-10" space ship piloted by a crew consisting of Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovev and Oleg Atkov, had made 14 revolutions on the earth by noon Moscow time. In accordance with the planned programme the crew is continuing preparations for linkup with the orbital station "Salyut-7".

In the course of the flight the cosmonauts carried out the set regimens of the ship's orientation and checked the functioning of its onboard systems. Two maneuvers to approach the station were carried out during the 4th and 5th revolutions.

According to trajectory measurements the parameters of the ship "Soyuz T-10" are now as follows: maximum distance from the surface of the earth -- 274 kilometres, minimum distance -- 226 kilometres, period of revolution -- 89.4 minutes and inclination of orbit -- 51.6 degrees.

The flight is proceeding normally. The cosmonauts are feeling well.

Docking Reported

LD091727 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 9 TASS -- The "Soyuz T-10" spaceship docked with the "Salyut-7" orbital station at 17 hours 43 minutes Moscow time today.

The spaceship's approach to the station was carried out automatically, and the berthing and docking of the vehicles was done by the crew manually.

The manned "Salyut-7" -- "Soyuz T-10" complex began to function in the near earth orbit following the passage of Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovev and Oleg Atkov into the station.

The "Salyut-7" research station has been in orbit since April 19, 1982. Two crews have worked on board the station on two long-duration missions lasting 211 and 150 days, as well as two visiting crews.

The crew of the "Salyut-7" -- "Soyuz T-10" orbital complex is to carry out a vast programme of activities, that provides for a study of the earth's surface and atmosphere in the interests of different branches of science and national economy; astrophysical, technological and technical experiments; medical and biological research activities with the participation of a physician-cosmonaut; and testing and trying out the improved systems and instruments.

According to telemetric information data, the systems on board the "Salyut-7" -- "Soyuz T-10" orbital complex are functioning normally. The crew has begun implementing the mission programme on board the orbital complex. The cosmonauts are feeling well.